MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

12 OCTOBER 1983

Iran-Iraq Conflict

Majlis Speaker 'Ali Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani declared in remarks broadcast by Tehran radio that Iran will render the Gulf "completely useless" if deprived of its oil exports because of the French Super Etendard jets reportedly delivered to Iraq. Questioned about Iran's reaction to the possible involvement of the U.S. fleet if the strait is blocked, Hashemi-Rafsanjani declared that Iranians are willing to face "the real roots of the war." In an interview carried by Paris Diplomatic Information Service, French External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson speculated that the Iranian threat to block the Strait of Hormuz stemmed not so much from fear of the French Super Etendard jets but from a desire to further weaken the Iraqi economy. The minister downplayed the military importance of the jets in the Gulf conflict but emphasized that their presence could prompt Iran to start negotiations. Meanwhile, Saudi Defense and Aviation Minister Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz stressed that Saudi Arabia has the "right to defend" the Gulf if Iran carries out its threats to close the Strait of Hormuz to shipping.

Lebanon

Political Developments — The Security Arrangements Committee held further discussions on the deployment of neutral observers to supervise the cease-fire, Beirut radio reported. While the committee also studied the proposed use of Internal Security Forces to police the Al-Kharrub region, this issue remained unresolved pending further contacts with the parties concerned. As for the planned national dialogue talks, "informed sources" disclosed that arrangements are being finalized and that the Preparatory Committee may be invited to meet in Beirut soon, according to the radio. Nevertheless, contrary to its report on 10 October, the radio said no dates for the dialogue meetings have yet been fixed. Meanwhile, Lebanese Army Chief of Staff Brigadier General Nadim al-Hakim announced his defection to the "patriotic military group" of Army mutineers who have sided with Walid Junblatt and the Progressive Socialist Party (PSP), KUNA reported. Speaking at Junblatt's palace in Al-Mukhtarah, Al-Hakim said he will take orders from Junblatt and will await the Druze leader's return from Europe to discuss the future of the mutineers. Over 1,000 Lebanese soldiers, including 52 officers, have joined the opposition, according to Damascus radio. Radio Free Lebanon revealed that Brigadier General Mahmud Abu Dargham is the likely candidate to replace Al-Hakim as chief of staff. Continuing his European tour, Walid Junblatt held talks with the Swedish prime minister in Stockholm and subsequently arrived in Paris to meet with Raymond Iddih, the independent Christian leader invited to participate in the national dialogue, according to Stockholm and Paris radios. In remarks broadcast by Stockholm radio, Junblatt said he was visiting Sweden to obtain humanitarian aid and secure political support from the Socialist International. The PSP leader did not refer to the venue or date of the national dialogue conference.

Security Situation — PSP and Phalangist militia used heavy weapons during renewed fighting in the Al-Kharrub region, according to Beirut radio. Rival gunmen also clashed in Tripoli, the radio noted.

PLO Affairs

The Syrians are continuing their buildup around the Palestinian camps in north Lebanon but the PLO is trying to avoid a clash with them, PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat told his troops in remarks reported by North Lebanon Voice of Palestine radio. 'Arafat said the Soviet Union, Saudi Arabia, and Algeria have all intervened to prevent a Syrian-Palestinian clash. He also announced that he will visit Jordan shortly. Following reports of inter-Palestinian clashes in Damascus on 10 October, a PLO spokesman cited by San'a' Voice of Palestine radio said the fighting started when units of Fatah dissidents and the PFLP-General Command attacked Fatah's mobilization and organization office, the Nabulus committee office, and 'Arafat's Damascus headquarters. The office guards repulsed the attacks; however, two men were killed in the fighting. The spokesman said Syrian intelligence forces encouraged the attackers and subsequently besieged the buildings.

Libya

Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi lifted a ban on French citizens leaving the country after receiving a message from Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou and after mounting protests from the French Government, according to Paris radio. Meanwhile, Foreign Liaison Secretary 'Abd al-'Ati al-'Ubaydi proposed a five-point peace program to end the Chadian conflict during a meeting in Lagos with Nigerian President Shehu Shagari, Lagos radio reported. The plan includes the separation of the disputing forces, the presence of an OAU force, and an interim government as well asnegotiations between the two factions and an election.

Egypt

In a statement to MENA, Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali decried the Knesset statement by Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir reaffirming the West Bank settlement policy and declared that Israel must fulfill its commitments by halting the settlement process in order to encourage Jordan and the Palestinians to enter autonomy negotiations.

Gulf Affairs

The first joint Gulf military exercises, codenamed "Peninsula Shield," began in the UAE with units from Bahrain, SaudiArabia, Kuwait, Qatar, Oman, and the UAE taking part, the Manama *Gulf Daily News* reported.

Afghanistan

Almost 500 rebels were killed and a large number of arms were seized during an operation in a mountain area in central Afghanistan, Moscow radio's world service claimed.

FBIS **DAILY REPORT**

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PLO's 'Arafat Blames U.S. for Palestinian Plight

PM111235 Paris Le Monde in French 7 Oct 83 p 3

[Jean Gueyras dispatch: "The Disturbing Syrian-Palestinian Confrontation"]

[Excerpt] Tripoli [Lebanon] — Since his arrival in Tripoli around 2 weeks ago, [PLO leader] Mr 'Arafat has been trying both to organize his troops against a possible Syrian attack, which according to him "would finish in Tripoli the job which the Israelis started in Beirut," and, if possible, to defuse a conflict which "would be catastrophic not only for the Palestinians but also for the Arab world." He is being helped in this by prominent political figures in Tripoli who are close to Syria, who want to avoid a confrontation at all costs since their areas would suffer from it greatly.

Israel's Naval Blockade

Despite the many setbacks which his movement has recently suffered, Mr 'Arafat has lost none of his combativeness or the optimism which he showed earlier, at the worst moments of the Beirut siege. He received us in an apartment in the working class district of Az-Zahiriyah, and expressed the "hope" that "confrontation will be avoided," although he did not really seem to believe it. "After all," he said, "we are brothers, and we will certainly find a solution to our problems."

However, a cloud came over his face when mention was made of the criticisms which his former allies in the Lebanese National Movement are now leveling at him. He refused to comment on the unpleasant remarks recently made about him by Mr Walid Junblatt. He added magnanimously: "I have not forgotten that he is the son of my friend Kamal Junblatt."

Why did he come to Tripoli when the battle was raging in the mountains? "It is because there was a threat to the Palestinians and the PLO. It was my duty to be present. Am I the kind of man to dodge responsibilities, even if it involves risks and dangers? All my friends were expecting me here, and the Fatah Central Committee had even discussed this problem. In any case, my stay here is only temporary. There has never been any question of transferring the PLO headquarters here: It remains in Tunis." He repeated emphatically several times: "We have never been involved in the war between the Lebanese Army and the various Lebanese factions, and I have never said that I would return to Beirut — unless, of course, I am officially invited by the Lebanese authorities."

Mr 'Arafat refused to reveal the means of transport which he used to reach northern Lebanon. In this connection he revealed that the Israeli naval units which are closely watching the northern Lebanese coasts recently stopped three boats with around 50 Palestinians on board, who were then taken to the port of Haifa. "On dry land," he said, "we are surrounded by the Syrians, and at sea we are subjected to a blockade by Israeli warships. Can President Hafiz al-Asad and the Arabs accept that situation? I doubt it."

The PLO Executive Committee chief was particularly scathing when he spoke of the United States, which "is turning a blind eye to these acts of piracy condemned by international law." For him there is no doubt that Washington has always wanted and still wants "the liquidation of the Palestinians, of the PLO leadership, and of the Palestinian federation itself, in order to facilitate an unsatisfactory settlement to the Near East crisis." "The PLO's liquidation," he added, "has been one of the constant objectives of U.S. policy. I have the right to ask the Americans the reasons for their determination in trying to destroy us. Are we not human beings, and are we not entitled to live on this earth like other peoples?"

'Arafat: It Is Not Too Late

Question: If you had recognized Security Council Resolution 242 as the Americans asked you to do, would things not have been different? [Question ends]

Mr 'Arafat grew indignant.

Answer: Why always ask for concessions from the victims and never from the aggressors? King Husayn of Jordan recognized that resolution a long time ago. What did he obtain in return? Nothing. All they want is to obtain as many concessions from us as possible without conceding anything in return. What the Arabs accepted in Fes represents a concession and a historic chance, which the Americans ought to have seized if they were sincere in their search for a solution. For the first time all the Arabs were agreed on taking into consideration all the facts and realities of the Near East. *In* addition, the Fes initiative had been accepted by the Nonaligned Movement, the socialist bloc countries, and the Islamic nations. Even the EEC countries regarded it as positive, in other words, the vast majority of the nations of the world. It has now been frozen....

Question: Have you lost all hope of a diplomatic solution?

Answer: I have already answered that question at the recent UN conference on Palestine in Geneva. I said that the Palestinians are prepared to seek a negotiated solution with those who want a just, lasting, and comprehensive settlement in the Near East.

Question: Do you not think that it is a little late and that the Fatah dissidents have succeeded in undermining your credibility at the international level?

Answer: Not at all, because we still have the support of the Palestinian people as a whole, especially in the occupied territories. That is a fact which even the Israelis do not try to deny. The dissidents, however, have not made any breakthrough outside Damascus and the zones controlled by the Syrian troops. Only recently, by making a direct intervention against our units deployed in Al-Biqa', the Syrians showed that they could not count on their puppets and their Trojan horse inside Fatah. They were forced to do their own work. It is now clear that they have failed completely in their attempt to create a "second PLO."

Question: But what if they succeed in destroying your last military positions in the Tripoli region...?

Answer: I know that they think that that will facilitate the creation of a PLO under Damascus' orders. They are sadly mistaken. The PLO is not a military base which can be taken by storm. It is the embodiment of the rights of 5 million Palestinians.... What happened in Beirut a year ago was the biggest strategic mistake ever made by the Americans and the Israelis. By bombarding the capital of an Arab country from the ground, sea, and air, they unleashed for the first time in history forces which are difficult to control. We are on shifting sands. We know how events began, but we do not know how they will end.

Question: Some Palestinains are talking of a resurgence of terrorism if you lose your last redoubt in Tripoli....

Answer: I am against the very principle of terrorism, but I will be able to do nothing to oppose it. When I left Beirut last year I spoke of an erupting volcano which would sweep all before it. Where are Begin, Sharon, and Alexander Haig now? This volcano has not completed its ravages. It will not only be the Palestinians who will suffer. No country in the region will be spared....

'Arafat Visits Positions, Makes Statement

NC112024 North Lebanon Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1915 GMT 11 Oct 83

[Text] Brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat], PLO Executive Committee chairman and Palestinian revolution forces commander in chief, along with Brother Abu Jihad [Khalil al-Waziz], Fatah Central Committee member and Palestinian revolution forces deputy commander in chief, yesterday inspected the Palestinian forces' positions in the north [of Lebanon]. After reviewing the fighters' preparations, Abu 'Ammar gave them his instructions and briefed them on the latest developments. The brother commander in chief declared that the Syrian forces are continuing their buildup around our camps in north Lebanon, and that we are doing our best to avert clashing with these forces. Abu 'Ammar added that the USSR, Saudi Arabia, and Algeria have all intervened to prevent an armed confrontation with the Syrians. He said we have sent some envoys, including a special envoy to Saudi Arabia, who met with Saudi officials. We have also dispatched a delegation to the Algerian brothers, who are trying to help. I have also received a message from Soviet President Yuriy Andropov on the deteriorating situation in the area. Brother Abu 'Ammar said that he will pay a visit to Jordan soon, and that a decision was taken during the latest PNC session to the effect that our relations with Jordan should be founded on a confederal [confedrali] basis.

'Arafat Reportedly Target of Israeli Kidnap Plan

PM101459 London Ash-Sharq Al-Awsat in Arabic 6 Oct 83 p 1

[Correspondent report from Tunis: "Israeli Plot To Kidnap 'Arafat at Sea Uncovered"]

[Excerpt] *Ash-Sharq Al-Awsat* has learned that an Israeli plot to kidnap PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat on the high seas has been uncovered.

Well-informed Palestinian sources have revealed details of this plot. They said that Palestinian surveillance organs noticed in the past 2 days intensive Israeli naval activities inside Lebanese territorial waters, particularly near Tripoli. Israel also increased its sea patrols between Cyprus and Tripoli. Moreover, the Israeli Navy carried out a blatant act of piracy on the high seas and in territorial waters when its units intercepted ships sailing in both directions. They searched the passengers and arrested a number of Palestinians and took them to occupied Palestine. They also detained 10 Lebanese citizens whose fate so far is unknown.

The sources said the Israeli Navy held three and not one ship on the high seas when Yasir 'Arafat was due to leave Tripoli for his headquarters in Tunis.

It was learned that 'Arafat was due to carry out an extensive tour of Arab countries this week. Also the possibility of his going to New York to deliver a speech before the General Assembly is still under consideration in view of the seriousness of the present Palestinian situation.

'Arafat decided to stay in Tripoli in order to hold further talks with the Palestinian leaderships and some of the Lebanese leaders. He began by meeting with former Lebanese Prime Minister Rashid Karami, who is also a member of the National Salvation front, amidst reports of acute tension in Tripoli and the al-Baddawi and Nahr al-Barid camps.

PLO'S Qaddumi Calls for End to Israeli 'Piracy'

GF081120 Doha QNA in Arabic 1050 GMT 8 Oct 83

[Text] Kuwait, 8 Oct (WAKH) — Faruq Qaddumi, head of the PLO Political Department, has called on the world to more to stop the practices of piracy of the Israeli enemy against the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples in the Mediterranean. The enemy's detention of ships coming out of and into to Lebanon is an inhumane act which reveals the nature of the enemy's enmity which is based on acts of sea piracy against the Palestinian revolution and the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples and the world community condemns, such acts, he said.

In a statement made in New York and published in today's issue of the Kuwaiti newspaper *Ar-Ra'y Al-'amm*, Qaddumi said the PLO will propose the issue of the Israeli piracy to the Security Council and that consultations are being held with the council members on condemning the Zionist acts of piracy. The PLO Political Department head said the PLO pins great hopes on the next Arab summit conference in Riyadh. He called for the need to discuss all Arab relations and to resolve differences to unite the Arab ranks for joint Arab action on the international level.

PLO Fighters in North Repulse Dissident Attack

NC111036 North Lebanon Voice of Palestine in Arabic 0645 GMT 11 Oct 83

[Text] An official Palestinian spokesman said yesterday that a military force estimated at a company from the Ahmad Jibril group and the dissidents last night tried to advance from their positions behind the Syrian lines in Tall al-Hayyat toward our

positions which defend the Nahr al-Barid camp. Our forces repulsed the attacking force, forcing it to retreat after a 3-hour clash, during which three military vehicles equipped with four-barrel machineguns and another vehicle loaded with rockets belonging to Jibril and the dissidents were destroyed.

Palestinian Dissidents Take Fatah Damascus Center

NC111111 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1015 GMT 11 Oct 83

[Text] In Tripoli, Ahmad 'Abd ar-Rahman, spokesman for 'Arafat's supporters, has emphasized that one of the three main offices belonging to Fatah in Damascus has fallen to the dissident forces with the support of the PFLP-GC which is loyal to Syria and Libya. The office is known as the mobilization and organization center. The Nabulus committee center and Fatah's military office have also been subjected to an attack by the dissidents.

The spokesman pointed out that Syrian intelligence [forces] continue to surround the previously named two centers. One of the centers is located near the military command for the Damascus area and the intelligence headquarters.

Syrians Attack Fatah Offices

GF111654 San'a' Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1600 GMT 11 Oct 83

[Text] A Palestinian spokesman has stated the following: Groups of dissidents and the Ahmad Jibril groups attacked Fatah's mobilization and organization office in Syria at 1630 yesterday. A clash took place between the attackers and the office guards, resulting in the martyrdom of one of the valiant strugglers and the wounding of two others. At 2030, the Jibril groups, with (?encouragement) from Syrian intelligence forces, attacked the Nabulus committee. A clash took place between the attackers and the building guards which resulted in the martyrdom of one struggler and the wounding of three others.

At 2100, the dissidents and the Ahmad Jibril group attacked the commander in chief's headquarters in Damascus, office 23 which is in the [name indistinct] street which is near the Damascus command headquarters and the intelligence headquarters in Damascus. The attackers were defeated. Consequently, the Syrian intelligence forces besieged the building and is now besieging the Nabulus committee's building in Damascus.

The leadership of the Palestinian revolution holds the Syrian authorities fully responsible for the aggressions which take place in front of the Palestinian and Syrian masses.

Official Denies Joining Dissidents

NC111224 North Lebanon Voice of Palestine in Arabic 0645 GMT 11 Oct 83

[Text] In Damascus, Brother Abu Nidal Isma'il, deputy secretary of the unified Palestinian information and official in charge of information in Syria, yesterday denied reports by certain news agencies and radios that the unified information in Syria has joined the dissident movement. He said that this report is totally groundless. He said that the unified Palestinian information cadre in Syria announced its stand at a press conference before Arab and foreign news agency reporters at the general federation of Palestinian writers and journalists branch in Damascus.

Brother Abu Nidal considers what has happened to the unified Palestinian information offices in Damascus as an occupation by force. He affirmed that up until now, no cadre or person in the unified information in Syria has announced that he has joined the dissidents. He urged Arab and foreign news agency correspondents to be accurate in reporting and to tell the truth they heard at the press conference held by the Unified Information Cadre in Syria.

WAFA on PLO Information Body

JN111532 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1500 GMT 11 Oct 83

[Text] In Tunis, WAFA reports that a Palestinian spokesman has cautioned the foreign press against all that is issued by the Unified Palestinian Information Department in Damascus as this department is now under the control of those who oppose Yasir 'Arafat's leadership. The spokesman explained that this department no longer reflects the PLO policy or stands and that it reflects the stand of the faction which supports the Syrian regime.

Camps Deny Cabling Al-Asad

NC111150 North Lebanon Voice of Palestine in Arabic 0645 GMT 11 Oct 83

[Text] The Palestinian popular committees in northern Lebanon held a press conference yesterday in which they refuted allegations by the Syrian information media that the masses of our people in northern Lebanon sent a cable to President al-Asad congratulating him and asking him for protection and intervention, and paying him homage as president, leader, and hero.

The Palestinian popular committees disseminated the following statement: Masses of our heroic people, news agencies quoted a cable broadcast by Damascus radio in the name of the popular committees in the Nahr al-Barid and the Al-Baddawi camps to the effect that our Palestinian masses cabled congratulations to Syrian President al-Asad and asking him for his protection and intervention and paid him homage as president, leader, and hero.

After a series of meetings in the Nahr al-Barid and the Al-Baddawi camps, and in the presence of all the Palestinian resistance groups, it is important to us as popular committees in northern Lebanon to explain to the masses of our people what has been fabricated and attributed to the popular committees by the Syrian information media. We would like to say the following:

1. All that was broadcast by the Syrian information media is false, and no member of the popular committees has anything to do whatsoever with the fabricated cable of the Syrian information media.

2. No party whatever has a right to speak for the Palestinian masses or the popular committees.

3. The popular committees pledge to our Palestinian, Lebanese, and Arab masses to remain faithful to their cause, masses and principles and to preserve the revolution's continuity. They also stress their eagerness to strengthen relations and alliance with Syria and the Lebanese national forces on sound principles of struggle free from domination, containment and trusteeship. We would like to reaffirm to our heroic masses our adherence to the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of our Palestinian people. We also affirm the PLO's legality under brother struggler Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat]. We pledge all martyrs and strugglers to safeguard the independent Palestinian decision-making until victory.

The statement continues saying: We support a democratic reform of the PLO institutions on the basis of democratic dialogue and inside the Palestinian home.

Fatah Representative at Damascus Meetings Named
NC111033 North Lebanon Voice of Palestine in Arabic 0645 GMT 11 Oct 83

[Text] An official Palestinian spokesman has pointed out that Abu 'Ammar Sa'd is not authorized to attend or represent the Fatah movement at any meeting on any level in Syria. He said that Brother Abu Mahir Muhammad Ghunaym, Fatah Central Committee member and member of the General Command of the Al-'Asifah forces, is the only member authorized to represent and speak on behalf of the Fatah movement on all levels.

Aden VOP Reports Operations in Southern Lebanon
GF111934 Aden Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1830 GMT 11 Oct 83

[Text] During the past 2 days, the Lebanese-Palestinian joint forces carried out a series of successful operations in a number of areas and villages in southern Lebanon. In the Ash-Shamsiyah area, a position of the Zionist invasion forces came under fire from a civilian car the day before yesterday. One Zionist soldier was wounded. Immediately, the Zionist forces cut off Sidon-Az-Zahrani highway for 1 hour.

In the area of ('Arab Yarin) in the township of (Al-Qisariyah), a Zionist position was the target of a Katyusha rocket. Following the explosion, a Zionist military unit came to the village and arrested a number of citizens. The Zionist experts also collected the remnants and splinters of the rocket.

Fedayeen Attacks Reported in Tel Aviv, Jerusalem
JN101733 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1620 GMT 10 Oct 83

[Text] Despite the Zionist obstacles and security measures in the occupied homeland, our revolutionaries operating inside the occupied homeland continue to escalate their valiant operations against the occupation authorities' positions and military patrols.

In Tel Aviv, a group of our revolutionaries has detonated a charge inside the car of an Israeli intelligence officer. The explosion caused severe damage to the vehicle and seriously wounded the Zionist officer.

A Zionist spokesman admitted the attack, but, as usual, he didnot disclose the results.

In occupied Jerusalem, less than 24 hours after our revolutionaries' daring attack on a zionist military patrol near the museum — which killed or wounded a number of Zionist soldiers, another group of our revolutionaries operating inside the occupied homeland detonated explosive charges beneath a Zionist forces' military jeep in one of the city's western suburbs. The explosion destroyed the jeep completely, killing all its passengers.

A Zionist spokesman admitted this attack and said that the jeep was completely burned. The occupation authorities launched a hysteric mop up in Jerusalem and Tel Aviv searching for the perpetrators of these daring operations. Our revolutionaries, however, returned safely to their bases.

Khalil al-Wazir: Syria Trying Officers for Negligence
GF111600 Kuwait Al-Qabas in Arabic 10 Oct 83 P 21

[Report on Interview with Khalil al-Wazir, alias Abu Jihad, deputy commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution armed forces with *Al-Qabas* Correspondent 'Abdallah al-'Utum in Tripoli, Northern Lebanon, on 9 October]

[Excerpts] In an interview with Khalil al-Wazir, alias Abu Jihad, deputy commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution armed forces, in Tripoli yesterday, he revealed that the Syrian authorities have arrested a group of their officers and tried them for negligence in carrying out the orders issued to them to besiege the forces loyal to Yasir 'Arafat and disarm them.

Abu Jihad said: We began to withdraw arms from our units remaining in Al-Biqa' to transport them to Beirut to enhance their steadfastness. Since then, we have not been allowed to use one bullet from the thousands of tons of arms existing in Syria which have been put in Syrian stores and denied to us at a time when we badly needed them for rearming and reorganizing at a time when we expected Israeli attacks, and when the situation required mobilization of efforts and arms in expectation for these attacks.

Abu Jihad said: During the Syrian forces siege on our forces, our forces were able, through clever tactics, and within hours, to escape from that siege. This confused the Syrian leadership and a number of senior officers, including Brigadier General Khalid 'Ataya, commander of the 11th Division; Brigadier General Hikmat Ibrahim, chief of the staff of the same division; Colonel Badr, commander of the armored brigade; the commander of the Ba'labakk armored brigade; and Lieutenant Colonel Mustafa Ayyub were tried for negligence in the task which was assigned to them — besieging and disarming our forces. Today, while we are reviewing the current stand, we are watching Syria's new measures which aim at completing the plot against the Palestinian revolution after disarming it and depriving it of its positions.

PLO Tunis Representative Confers With Cheysson
JN091707 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1618 GMT 9 Oct 83

[Text] The PLO representative in Tunis met with French External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson and discussed with him the Middle East issue in general and the Palestine question in particular. The Palestinian News Agency said that during his meeting with the PLO representative, Claude Cheysson affirmed France's support for the Palestinian issue and the Palestinian people's endeavor to attain their legitimate national rights.

OIC Presents Report on Palestine at New York Meeting
LD082036 Riyadh SPA in English 1902 GMT 08 Oct 83

[Text] New York, Oct 8, SPA — The Organisation of Islamic Conference (OIC) has called for enlisting international support for the Arab Fes peace plan and urged for its joint submission by OIC, the Arab and non-aligned groups as a draft resolution to the General Assembly and the Security Council for its approval.

An OIC report on Palestine, reviewed here today at a meeting held by its six-member committee under the chairmanship of OIC Secretary General Habib Chatti, expressed hope that the three groups will concert their efforts in the interests of the Palestinian cause.

The meeting was attended by representatives of Malaysia, Senegal, Pakistan, Guinea and the PLO along with the secretary general.

The meeting reviewed the report in depth and will submit a draft resolution to the meeting of the foreign ministers of OIC due to take place in New York on Monday, which then will be submitted to the 38th session of the General Assembly when the issue of Palestine comes up on the agenda.

The report identified two directions, the first towards the community of the Islamic nation and the other towards the Western world.

"Within the OIC, there must be a coordination of positions that they must ensure full support for the PLO and ensure full support for Palestinians in occupied territories in order to help them stop the depopulation policy," it said.

Regarding the direction of the Western world, the report said following measures should be adopted:

— Enlisting international support for the Fes plan.

— Ensuring international recognition of the Palestinian rights, including the establishment of a homeland with Al-Quds al-Sharif as a capital.

— Emphasising that the PLO as a major party must directly participate in a solution.

— Securing European support for the Palestinian demands.

— Attempting to isolate Israel in the United Nations.

— Working for speedy withdrawal of Israel from Lebanon.

— Securing support of the Vatican for Islamic demands on Palestine.

— Consolidating the African position and preventing further Israeli infiltration in the African Continent.

The report also enlisted six other points on which the OIC can try to coordinate positions:

— Reversing the American position of legality of Zionists settlements by the use of veto in the United Nations.

— Halting the Israeli policies aimed at creating "the Hebrew sectarian state in Palestine." — The American-Israeli insistence on liquidating the Palestinians by scattering the PLO.

— Stopping the desecration of Islamic shrines with a view to judaizing the land.

— Stopping Israeli expansion of infiltration into Africa.

— Stopping the dangerous escalation of annexation of the holy city of al-Quds through excavation threatening the existence of Islamic and Christian holy places.

The committee also reveiwed several proposals presented by members of the committee.

Presenting PLO proposals, the organisation's representative 'Isam Kamal urged the OIC to adopt the Geneva declaration and submit it as a draft resolution to the General Assembly.

He also proposed that Palestine be given a seat in the General Assembly.

All the members are reported to have agreed on the necessity of adopting a strategy to counter Israel's infiltrations into Africa and all agreed on Chatti's proposal of a joint submission of the General Assembly of the Fes peace plan by the OIC, the Arab group and the non-aligned group.

The committee decided to present all the proposals made in today's session to the Islamic foreign ministers conference due to take place in New York on Monday.

GULF AFFAIRS

GCC Military Exercises Open in UAE 11 October

GF120518 Manama Gulf Daily News in English 12 Oct 83 P 1

[Excerpt] Military units from six Gulf states started the first-ever exercises yesterday described as a step towards creating a rapid intervention force.

The exercise's command gave the go-ahead instructions for the first stage of these war games in Abu Dhabi scheduled to last for three weeks in which contingents from Bahrain, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Qatar and Oman will take part along with troops from the host country, the UAE.

The UAE Air Force will provide air cover for units from the six states.

No information is yet available on the number of troops taking part in the exercise code-named Peninsula Shield, or the types of weapons involved.

Prince Sultan on 'Shield' Exercise, Hormuz

LD120248 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 2030 GMT 11 Oct 83

[Text] In a statement to SPA after his arrival in Dhahran from Jidda, His Royal Highness Second Deputy Premier, Defense and Aviation Minister and Inspector General Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz stressed that the "Peninsula Shield" maneuvers by the GCC states in the UAE will provide more coordination among the armed forces of the Council's members. He pointed out that he is scheduled to attend the final meeting of the chiefs of staff of the Council member-states, who will put before the defense ministers their recommendations and reports.

His Royal Highness said that the FRG had met all the Kingdom's demands.

Regarding Iran's threats to close the Straits of Hormuz, he said: It is Iran's right to threaten; it is our right to defend.

GCC Trade Ministers Begin Meeting 10 October

GF101308 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0955 GMT 10 Oct 83

[Excerpt] Manama, 10 Oct (WAKH) — The meetings of the GCC trade ministers' second conference began in Manama today.

During the conference, Habib Ahmad al-Qasim, Bahraini commerce and agriculture minister and chairman of the conference, delivered a speech and reviewed what was achieved since the first GCC trade ministers' meeting which was held in Riyadh last year. He affirmed the importance of the efforts which were exerted by the GCC secretariat and the concerned organs of the member countries. He said: "No doubt these accomplishments are being achieved by rapid and balanced steps. They increase our belief in the safety of our march and confidence that the path which we are following will enable us to achieve the goals which we desire. He also affirmed that the cooperation upon which the GCC leaders based their foundations is becoming firmer daily because it expresses the region's feelings about a joint destiny and membership in one family. It is also a vivid embodiment of the instinctive superiority to achieve this unifed membership.

Ministers Conclude Meeting

GF101820 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1720 GMT 10 Oct 83

[Excerpt] Manama, 10 Oct (WAKH) — The GCC trade ministers concluded this evening the meetings of their second conference which began here this morning. During the meeting a number of issues were discussed, namely the unification of specifications and measurements in the GCC states and the unified trade fairs in addition to the food reserves.

GCC Finance Ministers Begin Riyadh Meeting

LD112111 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 11 Oct 83

[Text] Meetings of GCC ministers of finance and national economy began this evening at the headquarters of the GCC general secretariat in Riyadh under Bahrain's minister of finance and national economy and chairman of the current session, Ibrahim 'Abd al-Karim, who started the meeting with a speech in which he welcomed the participants. He said that the Kingdom, as usual, is eager to host the GCC as it has hosted many Arab institutions. The chairman thanked the Kingdom for hosting these meetings and wished the participants continued success. Following the opening speech, a closed working session started.

Omani Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance 'Abd Al-Muni'm az-Zawawi, UAE Minister of State for Financial and Industrial Affairs Ahmad Hamid at-Tai'r, Bahraini Minister of Finance and National Economy Ibrahim 'Abd al-Karim and Kuwaiti Minister of Finance and Oil 'Ali Al-Khalifah as-Sabah arrived earlier today in Riyadh to attend the meetings. They were welcomed on arrival by minister of Finance and National Economy Muhammad Aba al-Khayl, GCC Secretary General 'Abdallah Bisharah and a number of officials.

OMAN

Official Receives GCC Envoys in Muscat

GF091248 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1210 GMT 9 Oct 83

[Text] Muscat, 9 Oct (WAKH) — Omani Foreign Ministry Under Secretary Sayf ibn Hamad al-Battash met with the ambassadors of the six GCC states accredited to the Sultanate of Oman here today.

During the meeting he discussed with them the new events in the Gulf arena in light of the Iranian threat to close the Strait of Hormuz for the purpose of adopting a collective position on that.

SAUDI ARABIA

Sudanese President Arrives, Holds Talks

LD111644 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1050 GMT 11 Oct 83

[Text] Jidda, 11 Oct (SPA) — His Excellency the president of Sudan, Ja'far Numayri, this afternoon arrived in Jidda for a visit to the Kingdom. His Majesty King Fahd ibn Abd al-'Aziz and His Royal Highness Crown Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and commander of the National Guard, headed those who welcomed His Excellency President Numayri on his arrival.

Also to meet him on his arrival were His Royal Highness Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, second deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, Defense and Aviation Minister, and senior civilian and military officials.

King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz conferred this afternoon with the Sudanese president.

The meeting was attended by His Royal Highness Crown Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, deputy prime minister and commander of the National Guard, His Royal Highness Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, second deputy prime minister, minister of defense and aviation and inspector general, and His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, minister of foreign affairs. On the Sudanese side, it was attended by Dr. Baha' ad-Din Muhammad Idris, the minister of presidential affairs of the Republic. His Excellency the Sudanese president had lunch with King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz.

Fahd on Sudan Talks

LD120210 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 2250 GMT 11 Oct 83

[Text] Jidda, 11 Oct (SPA) — His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz has affirmed that the talks of the Kingdom with Sudan always seek the well-being of the two countries first, and second the well-being of the Arab nation. They never were at any day directed against anyone. On the contrary they always try to serve the Arab nation by various ways and means.

About the coming Arab summit, his majesty stressed in a statement he made after the meeting he had with his excellency the Sudanese president that the aim behind the Arab summit is to bring the Arab nation together in one framework.

His majesty said that the Arab summit is in fact no more than a meeting of the leaders of the Arab nation anywhere whether in Saudi Arabia or any other place and at any time, whether next month or the month after, stressing the welcome of the Kingdom for any meeting of the leaders of the Arab nation.

About what his excellency the Sudanese president had announced about applying the Islamic Shari'ah in Sudan, his majesty said that Sudan is a leader as far as the Islamic faith is concerned and what his excellency had announces was no more than an affirmation of the reality in regard to Sudan. Therefore, it is not strange at all that his excellency the president should announce the adherence of the Sudanese people to the Islamic faith because it is a faith that hosts all good things. It is a faith that is not directed to anyone or against anyone but organizes us as Muslims. Therefore it is certain that every Muslim everywhere will find that the statements of the Sudanese president were an affirmation of the position Sudan has held since ancient times.

FRG's Kohl Holds Press Conference in Jidda

LD111412 Riyadh SPA in English 1221 GMT 11 Oct 83

[Text] Jidda, Oct 11, SPA — West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl said his talks with Saudi leaders has helped in further strengthening and deepening the existing good and friendly relations between Saudi Arabia and West Germany.

Addressing a joint press conference with Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal at the end of a two-day visit to the Kingdom, Kohl stressed the West German Government's keenness to establish good relations with the region's countries particularly with the Kingdom.

He said bilateral relations were not confined to the economic field only, but there were consultations and excellent cooperation in fields of training and transfer of technology.

Chancellor Kohl said there was a common link in security affairs between the Middle East and Europe, adding that this subject was given due importance in talks with Saudi leaders.

He praised the spirit of responsibility prevailing in the Kingdom's stands, particularly the statements and moves of HM King Fahd.

"This feeling of responsibility is clearly reflected in the constructive and moderate role played by the Kingdom, particularly towards regional and international conflicts," he said.

The West German chancellor hoped that some European countries should adhere to this moderate view towards international conflicts.

He said Lebanon's tragedy had occupied a great part of discussions and praised the Kingdom's successful mediation to bring about a ceasefire agreement in the country.

Chancellor Kohl expressed hope that the forthcoming national conciliation dialogue will bring about peace and security to Lebanon.

He stressed that his country supported the right of the Palestinian people in self-determination and asked to abandon the use of force and ensure security and protection of all states in the region within secured borders.

The chancellor said the Israeli settlement policy in the West Bank represented a great obstacle to peace in the region. He added that his talks also covered current international problems, the East-West conflict and the disarmament issue in addition to the situation in the South-East Asia.

Kohl said Saudi Arabia and West Germany agreed on the

necessity to "exert all efforts needed to settle the existing conflicts, including the Iraq-Iran war."

The West German chancellor said the Kingdom was considered the most important trade partner for his country in the whole Arab region.

"Moreover, the Kingdom occupies second position after the U.S. in terms of trade volume which exceeded 19 billion Deutsche mark," he added.

Chancellor Kohl said the Kingdom has extended many loans to West Germany at reasonable terms during past years and admired HM King Fahd and his rational government's participation to solve problems of the international economy in line with the spirit of responsibility always shown by the Kingdom.

Kohl Ends Visit

LD111130 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1110 GMT 11 Oct 83

Jidda, 11 Oct (SPA) — FRG Chancellor Helmut Kohl and members of his delegation left Jidda this afternoon at the end of his 3-day official visit to the Kingdom. The visit was part of his tour which took him also to Jordan and Egypt.

Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, deputy prime minister, head of the National Guard and crown prince, headed those at the airport to bid farewell to Kohl. Also present was Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, second deputy prime minister and minister of defense and aviation.

PDRY

Chairman Receives USSR Ambassador in Aden

GF091649 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 9 Oct 83

[Text] Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, and chairman of the Council of Ministers, received in his office at the Central Committee's secretariat this afternoon the Soviet ambassador in Aden.

During the meeting, they discussed a number of issues concerning bilateral cooperation between the two friendly countries and parties. Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad expressed his satisfaction over the outcome of his talks with Comrade Yuriy Andropov, general sectetary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium which constitute a consolidation of the extensive progress in the cooperation and friendship relations between the PDRY and the Soviet Union in all fields.

The brother chairman also asserted that the outcome of his talks with Comrade Andropov will serve the struggle our people and our Arab peoples are waging against the aggressive designs by the imperialist-Zionist alliance forces.

During the meeting, they also touched upon the major developments in the international situation. Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad expressed the PDRY's full support for the proposals included in Comrade Andropov's late September statement to ward off the danger of a devastating nuclear war, to stop the arms race and prevent a nuclear catastrophe. He also expressed our country's full support for the Soviet Union's stand against the military and political theories through which the imperialists are tyring to campaign for the so-called legitimate first use of the nuclear weapons, which will lead to nothing except the death of millions of people.

It is worth noting that the CPSU Politburo yesterday ratified the outcome of the talks between Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and Comrade Yuriy Andropov.

YAR

DFLP Member Arrives in San'a' 8 October

GF081740 San'a' Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1600 GMT 8 Oct 83

[Text] Brother Abu 'Adnan, member of the Political Bureau of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine, arrived in San'a' this morning on a visit to the YAR, during which he will hold talks with the brother officials on the latest developments in the Palestinian arena.

In a statement to SABA' NEWS AGENCY, brother Abu 'Adnan expressed pleasure at this visit. He said: It is a happy opportunity to visit this struggling country to convey the congratulations of the Palestinian people to the YAR people, government, and leadership on the occasion of the 21st anniversary of the immortal 26 September Revolution. Brother Abu 'Adnan added that he will hold talks with the brother officials, especially with Colonell 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the Republic and secretary general of the General People's Congress, on the latest developments in Lebanon and the situation of the Palestinian revolution in general.

Brother Abu 'Adnan hailed the YAR's support for the struggle of Palestinian people for restoring their legitimate rights. He said: We are very grateful to the support of the YAR people and government for the Palestinian revolution.

Brother Abu 'Adnan was received at the airport by brothers 'Abd al-Hamid al-Hibi, assistant secretary of the standing committee; Hikmat Zayd, PLO representative in San'a'; and Lieutenant Colonel Abu Humayd, commander of the troops of the Sabra martyrs camp in San'a'.

'Ali on Prospects of New Israeli Government

NC111731 Cairo MENA in English 1640 GMT 11 Oct 83

[Text] Cairo, Oct. 11 (MENA) — Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali said that he regrets that the new Israeli Government starts its office with new affirmation of continuing the illegal settlement policy in the West Bank and Gaza.

This came in comment on Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir's statement before the Knesset which dealt with peace with Egypt and the Israeli stance with regard to the West Bank and Lebanon.

The Egyptian minister called on Israel to change its stance in this regard if it wanted stability in the Middle East.

In an interview with the Middle East Agency, Hasan 'Ali attributed the stalemated negotiations on autonomy for the Palestinians to Israel's interpretation of the framework of peace in that area and Israeli exercises in the area starting with bombardment of the Iraqi nuclear reactor, the annexation of Arab Jerusalem and Syrian Golan Heights and ending with the Israeli invasion of Lebanon.

The Egyptian minister declared anew today that Egypt has carried its commitment in text and spirit with regard to the peace agreement with Israel while Israel has failed to do so.

Hasan 'Ali further said that Israel's exercises in the West Bank and Gaza with regard to settlement or the policy of repression against the West Bank personalities and people have culminated in discouraging Jordan and the Palestinians from participating in the autonomy negotiations.

He affirmed that Egypt insists on the peace process and finds no alternative for it, adding that Israel has to fulfill its commitments to encourage the other parties to resume negotiations on autonomy.

In order to do so, Hasan 'Ali said, Israel has to work for confidence building, halt Israeli exercises as well as the process of settlement and change its stance regarding the Golan and Jerusalem in addition to withdrawal from lebanon.

On Lebanon, Hasan 'Ali said that total Israeli withdrawal according to a practical timetable was considered the first step towards creating an atmosphere leading to withdrawal of the other foreign forces.

He called on Israel to declare this timetable as a proof of good will.

He further said that Israel contradicts Resolution 242 which considers the Golan an occupied Arab land that Israel has to evacuate within the framework of an Israeli-Syrian settlement or within the framework of a comprehensive solution between Israel and the Arab countries.

Hasan 'Ali added that the settlement of these issues between Israel and the Arab states would strengthen the possibility of conciliation between Israel and the states in the region and enable Israel to realize its goal of being accepted in the Middle East, a matter which depends on its stance in the area.

In conclusion, 'Ali stressed that events have proved that coexistence and interests cannot be forcibly imposed but that could be realized by restoring the legitimate rights to their owners and providing the appropriate atmosphere for this.

Defense Minister Discusses Lebanon, Libya

NC082210 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2140 GMT 8 Oct 83

[Text] Cairo, 8 Oct (MENA) — Field Marshal 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah, deputy prime minister and defense minister, warned that the partition of Lebanon could mark the beginning of World War III.

He pointed out that the partition of Lebanon would definitely result in the emergence of statelets — a matter which would intensify the conflict and disputes because every statelet would then look to a bigger state for support; this would facilitate the polarization process.

In an interview to be published in Sunday's edition of the newspaper *Al-Ahram*, Field Marshal Abu Ghazalah said that because of this, the Americans are convinced of the need for Lebanon to remain united. Field Marshal Abu Ghazalah called for the Lebanese Army to be for all Lebanon and not for a group of citizens. He also urged that the Lebanese Army be a strong army which will protect all of Lebanon and not a hammer wielded by one group against another. Regarding the Iraq-Iran war, the defense minister called for halting this war immediately. Addressing the commander of the Iranian forces, he said: Enough losses in a war that is useless to Iran and the Iranian people, especially since Iran and Iraq are two Muslim states that have been living as neighbors. With regard to Libya, Field Marshal Abu Ghazalah said that Egypt is not alarmed by Libya being strong, but it is alarmed by Libya being aggressive and a source of unrest. He added that every strong Arab state constitutes an addition to the Arab nation and not against the Arab nation, but if this force is for aggression or for fomenting problems, this is what worries Egypt.

In the interview that is to be published by *Al-Ahram* on the 10th anniversary of the October War, Field Marshal Abu Ghazalah discussed the role of the armed forces in the civilian sectors. He also spoke about the results of the October War on the international level.

Mubarak Meeting With Editors in U.S. Reported

PM110855 Cairo Al-Akhbar in Arabic 5 Oct 83 pp 1,3

[Chief editor Musa Sabri report on interview given by President Husni Mubarak to Egyptian chief editors in Washington "before his return"]

[Text] President Husni Mubarak met with Egyptian chief editors in the residence of Ambassador Ashraf Ghurbal in Washington just before he left at the end of his meetings and discussions in

the U.S. capital. The meeting was attended by Minister of Economy Dr Mustafa as-Sa'id, Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali, Finance Minister Dr Salah Hamid, Ambassador to the United States Dr Ashraf Ghurbal, and Ambassador 'Amr Musa.

Opening the meeting the president said: I have accustomed you to be frank and clear. I did not meet with you in order to make a statement, but I am prepared to answer all your questions. In fact this trip, though short, was crowded with talks on many subjects, which no doubt you have followed.

The first question to the president was about his general impression as to the outcome of these important talks and the many meetings he had with President Reagan, officials at various levels, and the U.S. Congress. The question dealt with U.S.-Egyptian relations.

President Mubarak said: If I were to speak about relations between the two countries I would say that they are strong in the various fields. I was indeed pleased to hear praise of Egypt's seriousness in dealing with the economic problem. There was much talk about the 5-year plan and about how we are pursuing the right course, a realistic course, in order to achieve the development plan's objectives. I heard this from President Reagan and Vice President Bush, as well as from many others, including the World Bank director and even Georgetown University professors when I met with them. They expressed such views.

Intervening, Minister of Economy Dr Mustafa as-Sa'id said: The World Bank report will be released shortly. It is the right of the press to peruse it; it says a lot about Egypt's actions in the economic field. With regard to the talks, our economic relations with the United States are based on four axes: commerce, investments, aid, and servicing military debts. This was discussed positively and with understanding and thoroughness.

Question: Have the economic talks achieved specific results? In the talks, of course, Your Excellency dealt with the general outlines.

The President replied: I made it quite clear that we cannot burden the Egyptian budget with the material costs of advanced military development because we are going ahead with implementing the plan, for which we must provide all the material resources so that we can achieve the desired development. As I have often said, the results of development cannot be felt in a year or overnight. I sensed a real understanding of this line and a total readiness to discuss whatever may help to bolster the Egyptian economy. Talks between the Egyptian ministers concerned and the U.S. ministers concerned continued in Washington in order to discuss all the details of steps leading to this objective. The talks began before I arrived and continued during my visit; further talks will be held. Briefly, there is total appreciation of Egypt's responsibilities and duties in overcoming the economic difficulties. I believe that the results will be good. I would also like to make it clear to you that there is a pledge by the U.S. Administration after Camp David that military aid to Egypt should be equal to that obtained by Israel. This provides that a great part of this aid should not be in the form of loans. I have spoken frankly to President Reagan on this matter. I believe that I found him fully understanding. I do not wish to go into details; figures in this regard are of necessity confidential.

The next question put to the president dealt with the Palestine problem, the situation in Lebanon, and the Israeli attitude.

The President replied: The dialogue was constructive and fruitful on all these issues. Talks concentrated on the Palestine problem and the strategic situation in the area and the connection between all this and the various international currents. Discussions also dealt with the Iraq-Iran war, the situation in Chad, and other topics. I spoke at length with President Reagan and the U.S. team about the need for the United States to hasten steps toward recognizing the Palestinian people's rights because the Palestinian problem is the basis for the establishment of peace.

The president added: I emphasized the need for the United States to contact the Palestinian side so that talks can begin in order to implement the second part of the Camp David accords and Reagan's plan because it is in nobody's interest to let time pass without positive U.S. action to change Israel's position.

The president said: Egypt will never abandon its principled and constant stand — that the establishment of the Palestinian people's rights is the cornerstone in building a comprehensive and just peace. My speech at the General Assembly truly expressed all our stands, whether with regard to the question of peace or with regard to the Palestine problem.

Question: Your Excellency met with the Jewish leadership in the United States. How did the dialogue go during this meeting?

The president replied: Totally frankly, as usual. I told them that peace will not be achieved without a change in the Israeli attitude, a change that would lead all parties to the securing of Palestinian rights. I told them that it is their responsibility to urge the Israeli Government to change its stand.

Question: I have heard that the questions of the Jewish leaders focused on the "chilly" relations between Egypt and Israel at present and on Egypt's insistence on refusing to return its ambassador to Cairo and the halting of the normalization process. It is said that some of them claimed that this is contrary to the peace treaty and to the Camp David spirit.

Laughing, the president said: Not only the Jewish leadership [asked such questions] but also members of Congress. Of course, I appreciate the fact that the U.S. election battle has begun. However, our stand on all this was clear. I listed Israel's violations of Camp David. Isn't the invasion of Lebanon a violation? What about what happened in Sabra and Shatila? What about Israel's intransigent stand on the question of Tabah, the annexation of the Golan, the proclamation of Jerusalem as the capital of Israel and, earlier, the bombing of the Iraqi reactor? Does this all not show that Israel is not sincere about peace? The millions of people in Egypt felt happy with peace; the Egyptian people will not abandon peace, but these events have roused the whole world, not only Egyptian public opinion. Therefore it is the responsibility of Israel and of all those who talked to me about the question of the Egyptian ambassador to ensure that the Israeli attitude changes. There should be a total Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon in

accordance with a timetable. A move should be made on the question of Tabah. Steps should be taken to alleviate the feelings of anger that have been aroused as a result of what happened in the West Bank and Gaza. Only then will what is described as the chill in relations cease and the Egyptian ambassador return. However, the Egyptian Embassy is still there and the Israeli Ambassador is still in Cairo.

Question: It is said that Senator Percy, who is known for his good relations with the Arabs, asked Your Excellency to return the Egyptian ambassador.

The President said: I appreciate the motives of all those who spoke out during this election stage but, as I said to the Congressmen, the Jewish leadership, and members of the Council on Foreign Relations in New York, Israel should show genuine good will. Only then will this "chill" end and Egyptian public opinion regain its confidence in the triumph of peace-loving forces in Israel. In which case Egypt, for its part, will take steps according with the new facts in the relations between Egypt and Israel. Egypt is committed to Camp David. Camp David will not become just a piece of paper, as some of those who defend Israel's position say.

In view of the beginning of the U.S. election campaign and the candidates' desire to win the Jewish vote, the president received a letter signed by 59 U.S. Congressman and 400 letters signed by various Jewish organizations requesting the return of the Egyptian ambassador to Israel.

In reply to another question, President Husni Mubarak said that he does not agree that a solution of the problem in Lebanon will consequently lead to a solution of the Palestine problem. He said: We are effectively contributing our efforts to achieve stability in Lebanon. I have met with the Lebanese foreign minister on this subject and our efforts toward this end will not stop.

Speaking about his meeting with King Hassan of Morocco, he said that it was a good meeting and dealt with all Arab topics, the Palestine problem, and Egyptian-Moroccan relations.

Question: Did the Jewish leaders complain of the attitude of the Egyptian press?

The president said: Yes. But you know that I do not interfere in press freedom. This was my answer to them. One of the Jewish leaders tried to describe what is being written in the Egyptian press as being anti-Semitic. I told him no, this is not true. In Egypt we are not anti-Semitic. This is a fact. The Egyptian press, like the Israeli press, discusses what needs to be discussed.

Question: What about your future programs with regard to internal matters after you return home?

Leaving his seat as it was time for him to go to Andrews Air Force Base, the president said: You know and the people know that nothing concerns me more than internal matters. This is my business day and night.

Every effort made abroad is made in order to serve internal matters. First and foremost the plan must achieve its goals. Every Egyptian, whatever his position, is responsible for participating in building.

Somali President Siad Barre Pays 3-Day Visit

NC091219 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1210 GMT 9 Oct 83

[Text] Cairo, 9 Oct (MENA) — President Husni Mubarak at noon today received Somali President Mohamed Siad Barre at the Al-Qubbah Palace where an official reception was accorded the great Somali guest. The Somali president arrived at Cairo Airport today where he was received by Kamal Hasan 'Ali, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, and the Somali ambassador to Cairo.

'Ali Discusses Somali Visit

NC091311 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1255 GMT 9 Oct 83

[Text] Cairo, 9 Oct (MENA) — Kamal Hasan 'Ali, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, stated that President Siad Barre's visit to Cairo comes within the context of continuing consultations between the two countries and consolidating bilateral relations. He added that the Egyptian and Somali sides will discuss a number of international issues, foremost being the African issues, the situation in the Middle East, and bilateral relations. 'Ali described these relations as strong. He said that the cooperation between Somalia and Egypt covers all economic, cultural, and technical channels.

Asked if there is an Egyptian mediation to end tension between Ethiopia and Somalia, Kamal Hasan 'Ali said Egypt's policy always advocates the establishment of peace in all Africa. He added: Because of our relations with both Ethiopia and Somalia, it would be possible to prepare an appropriate atmosphere for peace.

Mubarak-Barre Talks

NC101538 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1030 GMT 10 Oct 83

[Excerpts] Cairo, 10 Oct (MENA) — Talks between President Muhammad Husni Mubarak and Somali President Mohamed Siad Barre, which were initially confined to the two presidents, resumed this morning in the Republican Palace in Al-Qubbah.

After the 90-minute meeting, the Somali and Egyptian delegations joined the discussions.

After the 2-hour meeting President Barre told newsmen that his discussions with President Mubarak today were excellent and that Egyptian-Somali discussions are always excellent.

The Somali president said the discussions dealt with all problems pertaining to the area, particularly Arab-African problems, the Middle East problem, the Chadian and South African problems, and bilateral relations. He affirmed that viewpoints were completely identical on all the topics discussed.

Replying to a question on his visit to Saudi Arabia and the

discussions he had there, the Somali president said: The aim of the visit was for me to perform the pilgrimage. I also held discussions with the Saudi brothers on a number of general issues.

Replying to a question on his impressions on the forthcoming Arab summit conference, President Barre said the Arabs are doing all they can concerning the conference, and expressed the hope that the conference will succeed.

Replying to a question on whether there have been any developments or progress in the African Horn problem, the Somali president affirmed that everything was progressing and that events were proceeding along a sound course. He said: They are driving their forces toward Somalia but we are preventing them from doing so.

On President Mubarak's anticipated visit to a number of African countries, including Somalia, the Somali president said: I have invited my brother President Mubarak to visit Somalia, and I hope the visit will take place. I have become accustomed to coming to Egypt from time to time on unofficial visits and I hope the Egyptian leaders will come to Somalia with the same feelings of fraternity we hold for them.

President Barre emphasized that what is taking place in Lebanon at present is regrettable. He called on the Lebanese to close their ranks regardless of any religious or sectarian considerations. The Somali president also stressed the need for the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Lebanon, as well as the need for the Arabs to exert their utmost efforts toward solving this problem. He warned that the Lebanese problem will not be solved without first solving the Palestinian problem. He said: The Palestinians must first unify their ranks and then struggle for the sake of their issue.

Minister of State for Information Safwat ash-Sharif made a statement to newsmen after the talks. He said the two presidents had met alone before the two delegations joined them, and had exchanged views on political relations on the Arab level and on Middle East and international problems. The minister affirmed that there was a great identity of views between the two presidents. He added: The Egyptian and Somali delegations then joined the two presidents, and Egyptian-Somali relations were discussed at this meeting. He said there was identity of views on the policy toward the Arab, Middle East, and international issues.

On economic relations, Safwat ash-Sharif said agreement was reached on bolstering trade between the two countries and on forming a joint economic and trade committee under the supervision of Prime Minister Dr Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din. He said a number of Egyptian ministers will go to Somalia to complete the discussions there. Ash-Sharif added that the Somali side expressed its complete readiness to facilitate the exploitation of natural and animal resources, and to bring in Egyptian experts to help in reclaiming Somali land, in developing some agricultural products and animal resources, and in introducing new technology. President Mubarak expressed complete readiness to facilitate the dispatch of Egyptians to Somalia.

On cultural relations between the two countries, Safwat ash-Sharif said attention was focused on consolidating the Arab and Islamic History Institute in Somalia through the dispatch of Egyptian professors in view of the importance of that institute. He said Somalia will open its first television station on 23 October, and an agreement has been reached to provide the Somali television with 20 Egyptian experts in engineering, in the establishment of stations, and in planning and preparation of programs.

Ash-Sharif concluded his statement by saying the discussions dealt with a number of agricultural topics, as well as with topics pertaining to housing and military ties. During the meeting President Barre affirmed that the relations linking Egypt and Somalia are strong and historic, and expressed the hope that they will be strengthened further.

Barre Departs 11 October

NC110858 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0835 GMT 11 Oct 83

[Text] Cairo, 11 Oct (MENA) — Somali President Mohamed Siad Barre left Cairo at 1000 today en route for home following his 3-day official visit. During his visit, Barre held talks with President Mubarak on a number of African and international issues, particularly the Middle East problem, and ways of strengthening bilateral relations. He was seen off at Cairo International Airport by Hasaballah al-Kafrawi, reconstruction minister and minister of state for housing and land reclamation, and the Somali Embassy staff in Cairo.

Mubarak, Saddam Husayn Exchange Phone Calls

NC092133 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2130 GMT 9 Oct 83

[Text] Cairo, 9 oct (MENA) — MENA learned today that President Muhammad Husni Mubarak held a telephoen conversation with Iraqi President Saddam Husayn. Mubarak made the telephone call 1 day after he received a telephone call from President Saddam Husayn in which he expressed appreciation for President Mubarak's national and positive stand on the Iraqi-Iranian war.

'Ali Returns From Khartoum Visit 10 October

NC101825 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1715 GMT 10 Oct 83

[Text] Cairo, 10 Oct (MENA) — Kamal Hasan 'Ali, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, returned to Cairo this evening following a visit of several hours to Khartoum. During the visit, 'Ali conveyed an oral message to President Mumayri from President Mubarak dealing with the situation in the area. He acquainted the Sudanese president with the results of President Mubarak's visits to France and the United States.

Ghali Returns From European Tour 11 October

NC111859 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1820 GMT 11 Oct 83

[Text] Cairo, 11 October (MENA) — Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, returned to Cairo at the end of the

visit he paid to Sweden and Denmark after having led the Egyptian delegation to the Franco-African summit, which was held in the French city of Vittel from 2 to 4 October.

Dr Ghali said on arrival that he will submit a comprehensive report to President Husni Mubarak on the results of the Franco-African summit and on the contacts the Egyptian delegation held with the states that participated in it. He added that he will submit another report to the Cabinet at its meeting tomorrow.

Dr Ghali described the summit as successful. He said that during its contacts with the delegations to the summit conference, Egypt explained its stand on the Middle East, Chadian, and Western Sahara questions. It also explained the importance of action to safeguard the OAU.

Ghali added that the bolstering of the Egyptian-African relations in all fields, particularly in the economic field, were discussed during the conference.

In his statement, Ghali said he conveyed two messages from President Mubarak to the King of Sweden and the Queen of Denmark on developments in the Middle East and on Egypt's relations with each of the two states. Ghali pointed out that he held talks in Sweden and Denmark on the Palestinian question, the Lebanese crisis, and on the demand that the European group play a more positive role in the Middle East crisis. Ghali described his discussions in both countries as constructive and positive.

Germans in Cairo Protest Missile Plans to Kohl
LD090917 Hamburg DPA in German 0843 GMT 9 Oct 83

[Text] Cairo, 9 Oct (DPA) — Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl ended his official visit to Cairo on Sunday and flew to Luxor in Upper Egypt to view the Pharaoh sites.

Earlier the federal chancellor and his wife, Hannelore, had been officially seen off by Egyptian Prime Minister Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din at Cairo's palace. The Luxor program comprises visits to the Valley of the Kings and the pharaoh graves and temples.

The chancellor ended his political talks in Cairo with Prime Minister Muhyi ad-Din on Saturday, during which bilateral questions played a considerable part.

Subsequently, Kohl gave a reception at a luxury Cairo hotel for the German colony in Egypt, during which a group of 150 Germans working in Egypt handed him an open letter against the siting of Pershing and Cruise missiles. Kohl promised to reply to the letter.

Kohl will leave on Wednesday for Saudi Arabia, the last stage of his Middle East tour which started in Jordan.

Planes Pick up 'Sensitive Material' in France

NC111352 Paris AFP in English 1231 GMT 11 Oct 83

[Text] Chateauroux, France, Oct 11 (AFP) — Four Iraqi cargo planes, guarded by French police with dogs, were being loaded with military material today at the civilian airport of this town 250 km (150 miles) south of Paris, a reliable source reported.

The Chateauroux Chamber of Commerce, responsible for the airport, confirmed the presence of four Ilyushin-73 planes flying the colours of Iraqi airways.

Iraqi planes have been a regular sight here for three years, collecting equipment manufactured by the French Dassault, Matra and Aerospatiale firms.

The secretary-general of the chamber, Andre Blanc-Bernard said the planes were taking on "sensitive material" destined for Iraq.

However he declined to say if the planes were picking up spare parts for the five Super Etendard planes France reportedly delivered Iraq at the weekend.

Mr Blanc-Bernard acknowledged that air traffic with Iraq was "rather heavier than usual". However airport staff pointed out that as French factories closed in August, each autumn more Iraqi planes flew in to pick up deliveries.

The regional police station described the Iraqi traffic as "normal", saying it could see "no connection between the current traffic and the Super Etendards".

Communique Issued on 10-11 Oct War Operations

JN111723 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1710 GMT 11 Oct 83

[Communique No 1,244 issued by the Iraqi Armed Forces General Command on 11 October 1983]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

As long as the criminal Khomeyniites continue their treacherous aggression against our lofty Iraq, they will, God willing, continue to taste the bitterness of defeat and will receive the just and severe punishment they deserve. The results of the activities in the operational theaters yesterday evening and today are as follows:

1. Our forward units sighted an enemy troop concentration opposite their positions in the northern sector of the battlefield, pounded it with all types of weapons, killing two, wounding many, and destroying one observation post.

2. Our forward units pounded an enemy troop concentration opposite their positions in the central sector of the battlefield with all types of weapons, killing one and destroying one radar and one antiaircraft missile launcher. Our units also destroyed one Doshka, whose crew was killed in another area of the same sector.

3. The criminal Khomeyniite clique today shelled Mandali and its suburbs, damaging several civilian properties.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 11 October 1983

Raid on Iranian Targets

JN111926 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1920 GMT 11 Oct 83

[Text] Baghdad, 11 Oct (INA) — Iraqi fighter aircraft today attacked Iranian positions and troop concentrations in the northern sector of the battlefield.

This came in a statement by an Iraqi military spokesman to INA this evening, who added that the Iraqi fighter aircraft raided important military targets deep inside enemy territory, scoring direct and effective hits and inflicting on the Iranian enemy heavy losses in life and equipment.

The spokesman said that all the Iraqi fighter aircraft returned safely to base.

President Expects Final Iranian War Defeat

JN101550 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1300 GMT 10 Oct 83

[Text] Baghdad, 10 Oct (INA) — President Saddam Husayn has emphasized that victory over the Iranian aggression is definite and that the final defeat of this aggression is not far away.

Addressing a group of citizens from the al-Anbar Governorate who donated money and gold to the war effort here today, the president added that the Iranian enemy is now making its last attempts and is kicking like a slaughtered bull. He said that it is the last kick after which there is death and final defeat. The president pointed out that the Iranian regime has for some time been massing personnel from the villages and towns to complete the required cadre and send it to fight Iraq. He stressed that the Iranian citizens are becoming reluctant to join the battlefronts because they know that death awaits them there. He noted that the delay in the Iranian offensive for some time is due to hesitation after the Iranian regime has realized that such an offensive will not fulfill Khomeyni's intentions to turn Iraq into a satellite country for Iran.

President Saddam Husayn warned that the Iraqi forces will not be satisfied with crushing the anticipated Iranian offensive but will also exact on them the punishment they deserve elsewhere. The president emphasized that the recent abortive Iranian attacks will deepen the Iranians' wounds and make them hold criminal Khomeyni responsible for their blood that is shed in the war.

UAE President Arrives in Baghdad 9 October

JN091024 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1010 GMT 9 Oct 83

[Excerpts] Baghdad, 9 Oct (INA) — UAE President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan al-Nuhayyan arrived in Baghdad this morning on a visit to Iraq at President Saddam Husayn's invitation.

President Saddam Husayn was at the head of those who welcomed the UAE president at the airport on his arrival.

UAE President's Statement
JN091240 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1210 GMT 9 Oct 83

[Text] Baghdad, 9 Oct (INA) — UAE President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan expressed his happiness at visiting Iraq. He stressed that this visit will provide him with the opportunity of expressing the feelings of amity and brotherhood toward the Iraqi people and his brother President Saddam Husayn.

In a statement to INA on arrival, the UAE president said: We pin high hopes on the results of this visit and the meetings we will hold with President Saddam Husayn to achieve what will serve the Arab nation's causes. He stressed that the only way for the Arab nation to emerge from any crisis it is experiencing is by uniting its efforts, stand, and policies. He added that continued meetings and consultations among the brothers are undoubtedly more than necessary, particularly in the current circumstances, because they are the beginning for uniting efforts and achieving the effective Arab solidarity for the realization of all the Arab nation's aspirations.

Departs After Meeting Saddam
JN091659 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1610 GMT 9 Oct 83

[Text] Baghdad, 9 Oct (INA) — UAE President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan left Baghdad this evening at the end of a visit of several hours to Baghdad.

The UAE president was accorded an official sendoff headed by President Saddam Husayn. Taha Yasin Ramadan, RCC member and first deputy prime minister; Taha Muhyi ad-Din Ma'ruf, RCC member and vice president; Na'im Haddad, National Assembly speaker; and several ministers saw the guest off.

Qatari Foreign Minister Shaykh Suhaym ibn Hamad Al Thani also left aboard the UAE president's plane.

Earlier, President Saddam Husayn and His Highness Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan held a closed meeting, during which they discussed major Arab issues and relations between the two fraternal countries. Official Iraqi and UAE delegations, led by the two Arab leaders, then held extensive talks on all current Arab issues in a cordial atmosphere filled with sincere fraternal understanding.

Taha Yasin Ramadan, RCC member and first deputy prime minister; Taha Muhyi ad-Din Ma'ruf, RCC member and vice president; Na'im Haddad, National Assembly speaker; Khalid 'Abd al-Mun'im, head of the presidential office; and Hamid 'Alwan, minister of state for foreign affairs, attended the talks for Iraq. The members of the delegation accompanying Shaykh Zayid attended them for the UAE, in addition to Qatari Foreign Minister Shaykh Suhaym.

Shaykh Zayid stressed upon his arrival in Baghdad today that he attaches great importance to the results of his visit to Iraq and his talks with President Saddam Husayn for the sake of achieving all that can serve the Arab nation's issues. He stressed that the only way for the Arab nation to emerge from any crisis it is experiencing is by uniting its efforts, stand, and policy.

Ramadan Returns From Visits to Austria, UK
JN081111 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0940 GMT 8 Oct 83

[Text] Baghdad, 8 Oct (INA) — Taha Yasin Ramadan, RCC member and first deputy prime minister, and his delegation returned here last night at the end of a 4-day official visit to Austria and Britain.

Gives Details of Talks
JN081426 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1240 GMT 8 Oct 83

[Text] Baghdad, 8 Oct (INA) — Taha Yasin Ramadan said that he conveyed President Saddam Husayn's greetings to Austrian President Dr Rudolf Kirchschlaeger, Austrian Chancellor Dr Fred Sinowatz, and British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher. He said that he also conveyed the president's eagerness to strengthen cooperation between Iraq and the two countries.

The first deputy prime minister expressed satisfaction with the results of his discussions in Vienna and London. He said that these discussions dealt with several topics that will bolster the bases of economic and trade cooperation. He said that these discussions also dealt with the Iraqi-Iranian war and topics of interest to Iraq, Austria, and Britain. He said that the Austrian and British officials share Iraq's serious and faithful desire to reinforce and develop relations in various fields, in harmony with Iraq's extensive capabilities, in orderto serve mutual interests.

Taha Yasin Ramadan added that he discussed with the officials in the two countries all the political, military, and economic aspects of the Iraq-Iranian war, the international position on that war, and the dangers of its escalation by the Iranian regime not only for Iraq, but also for the security and safety of the region and the world at large. Ramadan indicated that he affirmed to the Austrian and British officials that Iraq has not spared any effort to end the fighting, whether through its peaceful initiatives, which were announced by President Saddam Husayn, or by agreeing to the proposals of the committees which endeavor to establish peace.

Taha Yasin Ramadan said that he explained to the two countries' officials that the racist Iranian regime does not comprehend the humanitarian aspect of our peaceful stands that express our desire to realize peace and express our responsibility toward our people and toward humanity, including the oppressed Iranian people.

Ramadan said that during his talks with the Vienna and London officials, he affirmed that Iraq's national economy was not shaken by the Iranian regime's aggression and the policy of its ally, the Syrian regime, which stopped the flow of Iraq's oil through Syria in order to impose an economic blockade on us. He said that the Iraqi economy is based on firm pillars and accurate, well-planned bases, referring to the new strategic projects being

implemented in Iraq in the fields of industry and oil — projects that rely on scientific bases so that we can organize our economy in accordance with the circumstances of war.

Ramadan also said that he affirmed to the Austrian and British officials that the Iraqis will continue to fight to the last man in defense of their sovereignty and great achievements. He said that the Austrian and British officials are aware of the threats posed by the Iraqi-Iranian war. He added that they expressed their desire and hope that fighting between the two countries would cease. These officials, Ramadan said, valued Iraq's peaceful stands and sincere desire to end the conflict with Iran.

The delegation which accompanied Ramadan signed a trade and cooperation agreement with Austria and a similar one with Britain. The delegation participated in the meetings of the joint Iraqi- Austrian committee and the joint Iraqi-British committee.

Romanian Youth Delegation Arrives in Baghdad

JN082023 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1955 GMT 8 Oct 83

[Text] Baghdad, 8 Oct (INA) — N. Ceausescu, president of the Romanian Union of Communist Youth, arrived in Baghdad tonight leading a delegation to attend the second regional conference of the southwest Asian youth organization which will open here tomorrow.

The head of the Romanian delegation said that its visit to Iraq is aimed at attending this conference, which will discuss the problems of the youths in southwest Asia, and holding meetings with Iraqi youths aimed at promoting and developing relations between the youths in the two countries and exchanging visits and expertise.

Ramadan Receives Ceausescu

JN101738 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1620 GMT 10 Oct 83

[Text] Baghdad, 10 Oct (INA) — Taha Yasin Ramadan, RCC member and first deputy prime minister, received here today Nicu Ceausescu, Romanian Communist Party Central Committee member and first secretary of the Union of Communist Youth.

Ramadan expressed Iraq's satisfaction with the development of its relations with Romania. He reviewed the developments of the Iraqi-Iranian war, stressing Iraq's eagerness to halt the fighting and establish peace while working to fortify its defenses to enable Iraq to confront the Iranian regime's designs and threats.

Ramadan stressed that the economic siege which the Iranians tried to impose on Iraq has failed, emphasizing the soundness of the Iraqi economy and the continued implementation of strategic and development projects in oil and industry which will boost the Iraqi economy, thus enabling Iraq to proceed toward its goals no matter how long the war lasts.

Ramadan outlined the importance of cooperation in youth activities as this will contribute to strengthening relations between Romania and Iraq.

Nicu Ceausescu expressed his country's satisfaction with the course of advanced cooperation with Iraq and stressed Romania's sincere desire to promote it. Ceauscescu expressed admiration for Iraq's development in all spheres and for the interest and care which the Iraqi leadership devotes to Iraqi youths. He stressed that Romania is ready to carry out fruitful cooperation with Iraq's youths to enable them to struggle for independence, sovereignty, and progress.

The meeting was attended by Anwar Mawlud, president of the Iraqi Youth Federation, and by the Romanian ambassador in Baghdad.

Meeting With State Minister

JN111334 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1250 GMT 11 Oct 83

[Text] Hamid 'Alwan, minister of state for foreign affairs, received here today Nicu Ceausescu, Romanian Communist Party Central Committee member and first secretary of the Union of Communist Youth. During the meeting, they reviewed relations between the two countries, which receive the special concern of Presidents Saddam Husayn and Nicolae Ceausescu. They also discussed means to deepen and expand these relations on the political and economic levels.

Nicu Ceausescu expressed his country's readiness to exert efforts to end the Iraqi-Iranian war, praised Iraq's progress in various fields, and also expressed his country's desire to deepen its relations with Iraq in all fields.

Saddam Husayn Phones Mubarak, YAR President

JN091228 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1205 GMT 9 Oct 83

[Text] Baghdad, 9 Oct (INA) — During the past days, President Saddam Husayn contacted several Arab leaders by telephone and exchanged with them wishes for the new Islamic Year. In a telephone contact with Egyptian President Husni Mubarak, President Saddam Husayn expressed his appreciation for his positive pan-Arab stand on the Iraqi-Iranian war and highly valued Egypt's stand on the side of Iraq in its defense of its sovereignty, territory, and the dignity of its sons.

President Saddam Husayn also exchanged views with Jordanian King Husayn on several current Arab issues and the requirements for joint Arab action.

In his telephone contact with YAR President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, President Saddam Husayn exchanged viewpoints on the latest developments in the Arab region.

Reportage on Romanian Prime Minister's Visit

Prime Ministers Hold Talks

JN082015 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 8 Oct 83

[Text] The Jordanian side led by Prime Minister Mudar Badran and the Romanian side led by Romanian Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu held the first round of official talks at the Jordanian prime minister's office today. The meeting is still in progress.

Present at the meeting on the Jordanian side were Hasan Ibrahim, minister of occupied territories and acting foreign minister; Ibrahim Ayyub, minister of supplies and acting minister of agriculture; 'Ali as-Suhaymat, minister of state of prime minister's affairs and minister of transport; Dr Sa'id at-Tall,minister of education; Walid 'Asfour, minister of industry and trade; Hanna 'Awdah, director of the National Planning Council; the Jordanian ambassador to Romania; and a number of officials at the Prime ministry. The members of the Romanian delegation adn the Romanian ambassador in Amman attended the meeting for the Romanian side.

Romanian Prime Minister Dascalescu had made a courtesy visit to Prime Minister Mudar Badran at the Prime Ministry today.

8 October Dinner Speeches

JN082030 Amman Domestic Television Service in English 2000 GMT 8 Oct 83

[Text] The Prime Minister Mr Mudar Badran tonight gave a dinner banquet in honor of Romanian Prime Minister Mr Constantin Dascalescu. In a speech at the banquet, Mr Badran said that the Israeli settlement policy in the occupied Arab territory poses a serious threat to all chances of peace in the region. Mr Badran said that peace cannot be established in the region without a just solution to the Palestinian problem, which is the crux of the Middle East crisis.

In reply, Mr Dascalescu said that more efforts should be exerted to achieve a just and peaceful settlement to the Middle East crisis. This settlement, he said, should include full Israeli withdrawal from the territories occupied in 1967 and a solution to the Palestinian problem that acknowledges the Palestinians' right to self-determination and also guarantees the independence and integrity of all the territories of the states in the region.

Mr Dascalescu and the accompanying delegation visited the martyr's tomb this afternoon. They were received there by the Army's inpector general, who later presented the Romanian premier with the mounment's medal.

Cooperation Memorandums Signed

JN101645 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 10 Oct 83

[Text] Prime Minister Mudar Badran and Romanian Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu have signed memorandums for promoting economic, trade, and technical cooperation between Jordan and Romania.

The memorandums, which were signed at the Prime Ministry this evening, cover the consolidation of the cordial relations between Jordan and Romania in the mentioned spheres.

Prime Minister Mudar Badran expressed happiness at signing the memorandums on cooperation. He said: We are happy to exchange there documents which are the result of our meetings during the past days. He added: I am optimisitc about the development of bilateral economic relations and believe that this constitutes the minimum level of what will take place inthe furture. Prime Minister badran said: We hope that we have fulfilled the hopes of the two leaders, His Majesty King Husayn and His Excellency Romanian President Nicolae Ceasescu, and we shall carry out practical measures in the very near future to implement the two leaders' wishes.

Romanian Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu replied by expressing thanks to the Jordanian Government for the warm welcome and hospitality he and his delegation were accorded. He stressed that this agreement may be expanded in the future.

Further on Agreements Signed

JN102010 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 10 Oct 83

[Text] At the Prime Ministry today, the Jordanian and Romanian sides signed an agreement on double taxation and the prevention of tax evasion concerning income and capital taxes between Jordan and Romania. Salim Masa'idah, Jordanian Minister of finance, and Ion Stanescu, minister, head of department for construction abroad, signed the agreement.

The two sides also signed the implementation program of the cultural cooperation between the two countries. 'Abd al-Latif 'Arabiyat, secretary general of the Ministry of Education, and Georghe Dolgu, Romanian deputy minister of foreign affairs, signed the cultural cooperation program.

Press Statement

JN101933 Amman Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 10 Oct 83

["Text" of joint Jordanian-Romanian press statement issued in Amman and Bucharest on 10 October 1983 at the end of Romanian Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu's visit to Jordan]

[Text] 1. In response to an invitation by Mudar Badran prime minister of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the Socialist Republic of Romania, paid an official visit to Jordan from 8 to 10 October 1983.

2. During this visit His Majesty King Husayn ibn Talal of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, received the Romanian prime minister, who conveyed to his majesty and to Her Majesty Queen Nur the greetings of His Excellency President Nicoale Ceausescu and Mrs Elena Ceausescu, coupled with their best wishes

of continued good health and happiness to their majesties and peace and continued progress to the friendly Jordanian people. The Jordanian monarch expressed in his name and that of Her Majesty Queen Nur his thanks to His Excellency President Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Mrs Elena Ceausescu for their message and requested that his heartfelt greetings be conveyed to their excellencies, coupled with his best wishes of continued good health and happiness to them and continued propserity and progress to the friendly Romanian people.

3. The two countries' prime ministers held official talks in a cordial atmosphere permeated by mutual respect and full understanding. The two prime ministers exchanged information on the two countries' present interests in economic and social development. They also comprehensively reviewed bilateral relations, particularly in the economic field and discussed the major world problems.

4. The two prime ministers expressed their satisfaction with the continuous development of cordial relations between Romania and Jordan, and stressed that these relations are based on the understanding reached between His Majesty King Husayn and His Excellency President Ceausescu during their various meetings. The two sides indicated the great importance of continuing the Jordanian-Romanian dialogue on highest levels with the aim of strengthening the bonds of freindship and bolstering cooperation between the two countries and two people on the bilateral and world levels.

5. The Jordanian and Romanian prime ministers stressed their two government's determination to translate understanding reached on the highest levels, particularly the one reached in June 1983, into an effective action, especially in the field of continuing the fruitful economic cooperation between the two sides and expanding the volume of trade exchange between them in a manner that conforms with their economic capabilities and on the basis of mutual benefit. The two prime ministers comprehensively assessed the present stage of trade exchange and economic cooperation between the two countries. They also studied the possibilities of developing and expanding this cooperation in the various fields, particularly in the fields of industry and transport, for the welfare and benefit of the Jordanian and Romanian peoples.

6. During the visit, the two countries' prime ministers signed a protocol to promote trade exchange and economic cooperation between the two countries. This protocol contains a gist of all that has been agreed on in the talks. The Jordanian and Romanian Governments signed an agreement to prevent double taxation. They also signed a program on educational exchange for the years 1983-1985. The two prime ministers agreed to hold the next meeting of the Joint Jordanian-Romanian Committee in Bucharest during the first half of 1984. They also agreed that this committee should study the stage reached in implementing the fixed aims that have been approved and submit definite proposals to strengthen the joint economic cooperation.

7. During their discussion of several primary problems in our present world, the two prime ministers noted that the current developments on the international level have clearly confirmed the soundness of the documents agreed on during the meetings held between His Majesty King Husayn ibn Talal and His Excellency President Nicolae Ceausescu in Bucharest and Amman.

The two prime ministers voiced their governments' apprehension over the continued deterioration in the international affairs and the increasing tension and confrontation in the world. They underlined the need for exerting every possible effort to stop the arms race, to achieve disarmament especially in the field of nuclear weapons, to end economic backwardness and establish a new international economic system, to solve conflicts among states through peaceful methods, to render international life more democratic in order to guarantee the word's peace, to resume the international detente policy, and to bolster the policy of international cooperation in order to serve the free and independent development of all countries and peoples.

8. The Jordanian and Romanian prime ministers called for a comprehensive, just, and durable settlement in the Middle East based on the complete Israeli withdrawal from all the Arab territories occupied in 1967, including the Arab city of Jerusalem, as well as on solving the Palestinian problem, which is the crux of the conflict in the region, by recognizing the Palestinian people's legitimate nonnegotiable rights, including their right to self-determination and the establishment of their own independent state on their national soil, and by securing the rights of all the peoples and the states in the region to live freely and independently. They asserted that the Israeli settlement policy in the occupied Arab territories and the Israeli plan to dig a canal between the Mediterranean and the Dead Sea are both illegitimate and oppose the UN Resolutions and the principles of international law and constitute dangerous obstacles to the achievement of peace in the region.

They voiced their governments' support for the convocation of an international conference under the UN auspices, in which all parties concenred may participate including the PLO.

9. The two prime ministers underlined the need for the Israeli forces' urgent and unconditional withdrawal from Lebanon as well as the need for securing this country's independence and national sovereignty, for preserving its entity and unity, and for achieving national reconciliation among all its factions.

10. The two prime ministers called for the immediate halting of the Iraqi-Iranian war and for the achievement of a peaceful settlement to this conflict through negotiations between the two countries in order to serve the interests of the two peoples and the interests of peace and security in the region.

11. The two prime ministers voiced their governments' satisfaction with the unanimous adoption of the Madrid Conference document by the participating states. The two governments are convinced that any progress achieved toward security and cooperation in Europe will reflect positively on the international peace and security. They underlined the importance of reaching an agreement on nondeployment of medium-ranged missiles in Europe and reducing and destroying the missiles now present there.

12. The prime ministers of the Jordanian and Romanian Governments expressed their satisfaction with the fruitful results achieved during the visit which are considered as a new contribution to further entrenching the bonds of friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

The Romanian prime minister expressed his warm thanks for the cordial welcome accorded him during his visit to Jordan. He addressed an invitation to the Jordanian prime minister to pay an official visit to Romania. The invitation was accepted with appreciation. The date of the visit will be fixed later through diplomatic channels.

Delegation Departs 10 October

JN101900 Amman Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 10 Oct 83

[Excerpt] Romanian Prime Minister Constatin Dascalescu left Amman this evening at the end of a 3-day visit to Jordan during which he held talks with His Majesty King Husayn, His Highness Crown Prince Hasan, Prime Minister Mudar Badran, and several ranking Jordanian officials on the current situation in the region and the development of bilateral relations.

Dascalescu stated that his visit contributed to the development of the relations which exist between Jordan and Romania. He added that the talks were fruitful and were characterized by the spirit of the solid relations which exist between the two friendly countries whose bases were laid down by His Majesty King Husayn and Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu. He added that the memorandums of cooperation signed today express the depth of the relations which exist between the two countries.

Prime Minister Mudar Badran made the following statement:

[Begin video recording] I would like to thank His Excellency Prime Minister Dascalescu for the opportunity he has provided us by his visit to Jordan. We were very happy with this visit which gave us the opportunity to exchange viewpoints on political issues and bilateral relations. I would like to stress that viewpoints between the two countries on political issues were identical, whether on the level of the central cause, the Palestinian cause, the Lebanese issue, the Iraqi-Iranian war, or international problems. These talks were crowned by the signing of a protocol between us on all bilateral activities, thus fulfilling the aspirations of the two countries' leaders. I believe that this program will be implemented and we will add to it. The close relations which exist between our two countries and which were defined by our two leaders call on us to work in a relentless manner so that our bilateral relations may reach an advanced stage in the sphere of exchanging expertise, as well as trade and economic exchange.

I thank his excellency the prime minister for his invitation and I will respond to this invitation at the suitable time. Jordanian delegations will also visit Ormania to implement what has been agreed on.

Once again I would like to welcome his excellency the prime minister and to thank him. [end video recording]

Al-Qasim, Perez de Cuellar Discuss Mideast Situation

JN111946 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 11 Oct 83

[Text] New York — Foreign Minister Marwan al-Qasim met in New York today with UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar. They disussed the Middle East situation in light of Perez de Cuellar's report on the situation in the region. In this report, Perez de Cuellar proposed the convocation of an international conference to discuss the Middle East situation.

AD-DUSTUR Questions U.S. Campaign Against Syria

JN090930 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 9 Oct 83

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "The Inverted Logic," *Ad-Dustur* says: The U.S. political propaganda campaign about what it terms the new Soviet missile shipment to Syria raises more than one question about the real purpose of such a campaign in which President Reagan is personally taking part. Because, even if we suppose that the U.S. claims about this shipment are true — although the claims themselves have not yet been confirmed — the question that immediately presents itself is: Why is the United States against the Arabs arming themselves from any source when it is providing Israel with all types of weapons, making that aggressive entity a great empire in the region?

Ad-Dustur adds: While we do not want to argue the truth of the new Soviet missile shipment to Syria — as a matter of fact we are skeptical about these sudden claims and even suspicious about the real purpose of the United States in making them now and with such unusual emphasis — what we should really ponder is the U.S. logic, which is so defective and twisted that it calls for Israel's superiority over all the Arabs together. Yet the Arabs are not the aggressors but the victims of aggression.

Ad-Dustur says: Does the United States, which provides Israel with all the means of aggression and expansion against the Arabs and which lavishes on Tel Aviv unprecedented political, material, and military support, consider arms in Arab hands a danger to world security and stability and a threat to peace in the region when Israel says that the sphere of its vital security extends from Pakistan in the east to central Africa in the west? Indeed, this inverted U.S. logic constitutes a gross injustice to the principles of right, justice, and peace and an open bias toward the Israeli enemy.

AR-RA'Y Urges Egypt's Return to Arab Fold

JN100920 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 10 Oct 83

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "Egypt's Return," *Ar-Ra'y* says: Neither Israel's pressures nor the U.S. Administration's efforts have achieved any tangible result toward the return of the Egyptian ambassador to Tel Aviv. It seems that the Israeli enemy

has wagered on the possibility of achieving this objective during President Husni Mubarak's visit to the United States. However, Cairo has clearly declared its stand and specified its conditions for the return of its ambassador.

Ar-Ra'y adds: President Mubarak has said that the freezing and canceling of settlements, the total Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon, and the halting of aggression against Egypt's Tabah are the conditions that must be met before Egypt thinks of returning its ambassador to Tel Aviv. Thus, it is obvious to all observers that what has remained of the Camp David accords is only the paper on which these accords were written and the ink with which they were written. Furthermore, the belief in the possibility of isolating Egypt from the Arab nation and ousting it behind this nation's battlefields is false. Individuals can never be an alternative to the people and their will. What a nation rejects out of conviction cannot be imposed on its by accords and treaties.

Ar-Ra'y adds: Egypt has been and still is the force that is capable of confronting the enemy. Those who read history well know that the Arab nation's strength and its victories have been due to Egypt's strength, and that any set back for Egypt has always reflected its devastating consequences on the whole Arab region and its inhabitants. Although we are sure that Egypt will not remain outside the Arab fold and that this fold cannot face its opponents without Egypt and its force, we believe that every day of delay for this inevitable reconciliation only serves Zionist and hostile designs.

Ar-Ra'y concludes: This is a big issue which cannot be covered with a few lines. However, we call on the Arabs to realize the bad situation creadted Egypt's absence and to heed the calls to end this absence. We do not know what is required from Egypt at this phase if those who are unaware of this reality are unable to offer more than Egypt offers, despite the heavy burden that As-Sadat left behind.

KUNA: Army Chief Switches Political Allegiance
LD112024 Kuwait KUNA in English 1705 GMT 11 Oct 83

[Text] Al-Mukhtarah, Lebanon, Oct 11 (KUNA) — The Lebanese Army's Chief of Staff Brigadier-General Nadim al-Hakim Tuesday formally announced his adherence to the opposition Progressive Socialist Party.

Speaking in the palace of Al-Mukhtarah, deep in the Druze heartland of Lebanon's Shuf mountains, Al-Hakim pledged that in future, he would take orders from Druze and PSP leader Walid Junblatt and not from the Maronite-Christian commander of the Lebanese Army General Ibrahim Tannus.

Al-Hakim's move confirms earlier reports that the chief of staff would be joining the estimated 1,000 officers and privates who broke away from the regular army and announced their allegiance to the PSP last month.

The men announced their move in protest at the government's policy of using the Army to fight fellow Lebanese during three weeks of heavy fighting between pro and anti-government forces in the Shuf and surrounding districts.

Al-Hakim told journalists that his shift in allegiance had been prompted by the Lebanese military establishment's bias towards the rightist Christian Phalange Party, and its policy of sending troops into Ash-Shuf to massacre Druze civilians at Kafr Matta and Balil.

He added that he would await the return of Junblatt, who is currently in Europe, to discuss the future of the Army breakaways, the "patriotic military group."

But, he stressed, he stood by the concept of a united legal Lebanese Army. "Lebanon's legitimate forces are those Army units in Hammana, Al Mukhtarah and the Al-Biqa' valley, who have not been involved in the (government's) bloody struggle against the Lebanese people."

Commenting on the move, a PSP military official Anwar Fatairi said that in future, Army units in Ash-Shuf would be free of "Tannus' fallen leadership" and that soldiers would serve all the country's various religious and communal sects.

Meanwhile, in Beirut, there was no direct official reaction to the move, apart from a terse announcement from military sources that "contacts" were underway to find a replacement for Al-Hakim.

But it was business as normal in the Defense Ministry at Yarzi east of Beirut, where Minister 'Isam Khuri met with a visiting French delegation to discuss the delivery of French arms and ammunition to the country's depleted Army.

Meanwhile, the quadripartite "Security Arrangements Committee" representing Lebanon's main antagonistic factions, met for the 12th consecutive day Tuesday southeast of the capital in an attempt to help consolidate the country's (?16-day old ceasefire).

Although, as previously agreed, the discussions remained secret, sources close to the participants said the negotiators discussed provisions to be taken to enable Italian and Greek ceasefire observers, agreed on by the country's various political groups Monday, to carry out their proposed functions once they arrived.

The sources said apart from practical, logistic, and security aspects of the problem, the committee hoped to agree on a precise definition of the observers function, period of service, and authority.

The committee also apparently failed to reach agreement on the proposed deployment of government paramilitary Internal Security Forces in the Ash-Shuf-Al-Kharrubregion. The PSP had earlier refused to (?pull) its forces out of the region after an offer by rightist Phalangist Party to withdraw ts gunmen from the area in exchange for the deployment.

The sources said committee members representing the Army, the rightist Phalangist-dominated "Lebanese Forces" alliance, the National Salvation Front opposition umbrella and the Shi'ite Amal Movement, would undertake further consultations with [words indistinct] continuing discussion on the subject.

The committee also looked into the security arrangements necessary for the convening of a proposed preparatory meeting of the country's long-awaited national dialogue authority. Although final agreement on the venue of the conciliation talks has not been reached, expectations are that the meeting will take place in the same disused bank building where the security arrangements negotiations are currently underway.

But national reconciliation seemed to take another step back with continued denunciations by rightist Maronite Christian organizations of the Maronite church's Patriarch Antonius Kuryish for meeting Junblatt in Rome last week.

A communique issued [words indistinct] "Maronite Youth Organization" demanded the patriarch's resignation calling on Kuryish "to remain in Rome and spend his old age in rest and [word indistinct] allow the Maronite church to elect a new patriarch."

The statement comes as part of a campaign initiated by the Phalangist Party itself, whose organ *"Al-Amal"* recently published a similar denunciation coupled with a warning against the consequences should Kuryish return to Lebanon.

Nevertheless diplomatic moves went on unabated to iron out problems prior to the convening of preparatory conciliation talks.

Saudi negotiator Rafiq al-Hariri, who had been discussing the issue with government officials in Beirut left for Damascus Tuesday to hear the Syrian viewpoint on latest negotiations, cancelling a proposed meeting in north Lebanon with ex-Premier Rashid Karami and former President Sulayman Franjiyah, both of whom are allied with Junblatt in the National Salvation Front.

Meanwhile U.S. Lebanon envoy Robert McFarlane left the Lebanese capital for Israel after contacts with [word indistinct] leaders in yet another semi-secretive step along Lebanon's incredibly [word indistinct] road towards some kind of [word indistinct] settlement with external approval.

Replacement Discussed

NC111238 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1145 GMT 11 Oct 83

[Text] Radio Free Lebanon has learned that contacts and discussions are taking place at the highest levels to appoint Staff Brigadier General Mahmud Abu Dargham, commander of the mountain area, as chief of staff of the Lebanese Army in the place of Major General Nadim al-Hakim who went to the Hammana barracks — which is under the control of the Army dissidents — on an inspection tour and has not returned.

Over 1,000 Army Defectors

JN111950 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 11 Oct 83

[Text] The number of Lebanese Army personnel who have joined the Lebanese Progressive Socialist Party's [PSP] forces amounts to more than 1,000, including officers, NCO's, and soldiers. These personnel represent all the Lebanese sects and include 52 officers. A number of Lebanese Army personnel in Al-Biqa' have joined the PSP's forces.

Security Arrangements Committee Meets 11 Oct

NC111105 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 11 Oct 83

[Text] The Security Arrangements Committee resumed its meetings today in the Trad Bank branch building to continue discussions mainly on the question of the cease-fire observers, the consolidation of the cease-fire, the situation in the Al-Kharrub region, and the deployment of the Internal Security Forces in the region.

Observers Arrangements Discussed

NC111631 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 11 Oct 83

[Text] The Security Arrangements Committee meeting ended a short while ago. The meeting was devoted to the drawing up of the preparatory arrangements for the operation of the neutral observers who will supervise the cease-fire, for their deployment in observation posts, and for the methods of liaison between them and the committee.

The Security Arrangements Committee held its 12th meeting at 1030 today. The meeting was attended by Staff Colonel Jean Nasif from the Lebanese Army, Dr Jean Ghanim from the Lebanese Front, Wahbi Abu Fa'ur from the National Salvation Front, and Dr Ayyub Humayyid from the Amal Movement. The meeting lasted until 1615 and dealt with the events and developments over the past 24 hours.

The committee did not issue a statement. However, informed sources told the NATIONAL NEWS AGENCY that the conferees continued discussing the work program of the neutral observers. The National Salvation Front representative expressed readiness to cooperate on anything that would speed up the implementation of this step. He said he expects positive replies to come very soon from states that were asked to participate in this task, and these observers will then be invited to come.

The Army representative told the committee members that preparatory measures have been taken concerning the mission of these observers, the areas of their deployment, the observation points, and the methods of dealing with them. These measures are based on the following points:

1. The method of deployment and the designation of permanent observation posts and of the areas to be patrolled by mobile observers.

2. The process of guiding the observers to the areas and locations of their work.

3. The designation of the sectors for each force in order to define the responsibilities of each force.

4. The laying down of the basis of work and the method of transmitting information to the main center, which will remain under the direct control of the Security Arrangements Committee, and the specification of the tasks and method of work in this center.

5. The specification of the mandate period of the observers or its termination date, the way and conditions for the renewal of their mandate or the termination of their mission, and the designation of the authority responsible for this.

6. The specification of the rules for ensuring protection for the observers and their equipment and of the guarantees to be given by all the parties in this respect, as well as of the method of dealing with whatever results from their actions that would concern the citizens, and establishment of the right to self-defense if they face danger.

A detailed written plan of all these and other matters will be submitted to the committee for final approval. The committee then studied again the subject of the Internal Security Forces' deployment in the Al-Kharrub region. However, this issue was not settled in anticipation of further contacts with the parties concerned.

The committee adopted all the necessary security measures at its headquarters, on the roads leading to it, and in its vicinity in the event the Preparatory Committee of the National Dialogue Committee is invited to meet tomorrow at the Security Arrangements Committee headquarters. Informed sources affirmed that the measures taken will ensure the safety of the place and of the roads leading to it, as well as of the participants in the meeting.

The committee, in conclusion, acquainted itself with the progress of work to repair the electricity and water networks, as well as with the continued movement of the relief convoys of the Red Cross, the civil defense, and Ogie Lubnan to the besieged areas. The contacts showed that there are no problems facing the work of these convoys and humanitarian institutions. The committee will meet again tomorrow.

Dialogue Committees To Meet 13, 20 October
NC121017 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 12 Oct 83

[Text] A ministerial source has said that the Preparatory Committee for the national dialogue will meet at 1100 tomorrow, Thursday, at the Public Health Ministry building and that the Dialogue Committee will hold its first meeting the following Thursday. The venue of the meeting was not defined; for security reasons the members of the committee will be notified of the venue 24 hours before the meeting.

President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil has asked the governors in all Lebanese areas to convey the invitations to those invited to take part in the dialogue, and to ask them to name their representatives to the Preparatory Committee meeting tomorrow, Thursday. The necessary security precautions will be adopted in the Health Ministry building area near Mansur Palace.

Parliamentary Committees Discuss 17 May Accord
NC111332 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 11 Oct 83

[Text] The parliamentary foreign and defense affairs committees held a joint meeting at 1100 today to discuss one of the most prominent subjects to be presented to the National Dialogue Committee, namely the 17 May accord between Lebanon and Israel.

The joint meeting was chaired by Deputy Speaker Munir Abu Fadil in the presence of Foreign Minister Dr Elie Salim, Defense Minister 'Isam Khuri, and 33 deputies.

The subject before the two committee is a proposal by Deputy Fu'ad Lahhud, chairman of the Defense Affairs Committee, which, if approved, constitutes a revision of the accord. However, the two committees failed to arrive at a specific stance. Minister Salim left the conference hall at 1200 without making any statement.

The session ended at 1300. Deputy Speaker Abu Fadil said the following: The joint committees discussed the proposals and recommendations submitted by Colonel Fu'ad Lahhud. Several deputies spoke about these proposals. Deputies Nadim Na'im and George Sa'adah proposed postponing the session pending the outcome of the Dialogue Committee. Deputy 'Abduh 'Uwaydat said that the joint committees are not competent to discuss the proposal and asked that the speaker refer the proposals to the government for consideration. The committees failed to vote on these two proposals due to the absence of a quorum. The session was consequently adjourned.

Higher Liaison Committee Reviews Situation
NC111340 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 11 Oct 83

[Text] The Higher Liaison Committee today met at the Presidential Palace. Our colleague Joe Sa'adah reports from the palace:

[Begin recording] The Higher Liaison Committee held its periodic meeting at noon today at the Presidential Palace in the presence of the Italian ambassador; the U.S., French, and British charges d'affaires; the Multinational Force's commanders; and the Lebanese officers team. The meeting was chaired on behalf of the president by Foreign Minister Dr Elie Salim.

At the outset of the meeting, the chief of the military operations room at the Presidential Palace reviewed the security situation in several Lebanese areas. He noted the incidents which occur intermittently in the southern suburbs of Beirut and the mountain despite the cease-fire and the efforts of the Security Arrangements Committee to consolidate it.

Minister Salim then briefed the conferees on the current contacts to ensure the Dialogue Committee meeting and to eliminate difficulties remaining in the way of convening this meeting. He noted the question of the international cease-fire observers and the outcome of the current efforts in this respect. He also noted the question of extending the mandate of the UNIFIL indicating that Lebanon will request an extension of 6 months. [end recording]

Al-Wazzan Makes Contacts on Security Situation
NC111028 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 11 Oct 83

[Text] Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan has contacted the security commands inquiring about the security situation in the country. At 1100 he met with Muhammad as-Sahili, vice chairman of the Islamic Council, and its secretary Khalil at-Timsah, with whom he discussed the security and the general political situation in light of the current contacts to consolidate the cease-fire.

Salim Contacts Saudi Foreign Minister 11 Oct
NC112109 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 11 Oct 83

[Text] Foreign Minister Dr Elie Salim and Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal held contacts today on the efforts being made to convene the Dialogue Committee. The venues and dates of the Preparatory Committee and Dialogue Committee meetings are expected to be determined by tomorrow.

Salim Talks With Italian Envoy 10 Oct
AU111535 Rome ANSA in English 1515 GMT 11 Oct 83

[Excerpt] [ANSA) Beirut, October 11 — The Lebanese Government was busy this morning drafting the document with which it will formally request Greek and Italian troops to monitor the cease-fire while fighting continued during the night in the mountains east of Beirut.

Foreign Minister Elie Salim, it was learnt, called Italian Ambassador Franco Lucioli Ottieri Monday notifying him that a request for observer troops was on its way.

Authorized sources added, however, that the minister told Lucioli Ottieri that the Lebanese Government was still waiting for detailed indications about the observer force from the "military committee" made up of spokesmen from the regular Army and from rival Christian and Moslem militias. Any cease-fire violations caught by the Greek and Italian observers will have to be reported to that mixed committee.

Al-Hariri Arrives in Beirut, Makes Statement
NC111304 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 11 Oct 83

[Text] Hoping that the current talks will yield a collective responsible Lebanese stand, the Saudi mediation is joining efforts with the regime to eliminate obstacles.

Rafiq al-Hariri arrived from Paris this morning and from the airport he proceeded to the Presidential Palace. Al-Hariri will today visit former President Sulayman Franjiyah and former Prime Minister Rashid Karami in the north. Ghassan Tuwayni had met within the same framework with Raymond Iddih [leader of the National Bloc].

At Beirut airport, Al-Hariri said:

[Begin recording] [Al-Hariri] I am now proceeding to the Presidential Palace.

[Unidentified correspondent] What about the Lebanese officials?

[Al-Hariri] I do not believe I can meet them. I am directly proceeding to the palace.

[Unidentified correspondent] How do you appraise the current situation?

[Al-Hariri] I am naturally optimistic. I believe there is room for optimism. The Preparatory Committee will definitely meet and the Dialogue Committee will definitely meet within a few days.

[Unidentified correspondent] Can it be said that the invitations for the dialogue conference will be sent out soon?

[Al-Hariri] The invitations will be made by the president. [end recording]

Al-Hariri Leaves 11 October
NC111416 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 11 Oct 83

[Text] Mediator Rafiq al-Hariri did not go to the north this afternoon to meet with [former] President Franjiyah and [former] Prime Minister Karami. He left for Syria and then to Saudi Arabia. It has been learned that Al-Hariri will return to Lebanon to continue his mission and to visit the north.

Informed sources said that the question of the dialogue has become almost final, and that the Preparatory Committee could be invited to meet in Beirut soon.

During Al-Hariri's stay in Beirut, he called on Foreign Minister Salim. Minister Salim later informed President al-Jumayyil about the results of the Saudi efforts.

McFarlane Leaves for Israel 11 October
NC111439 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 11 Oct 83

[Text] U.S. presidential envoy McFarlane left Beirut this afternoon for Israel to resume talks on the situation in Lebanon, after Shamir's government won the vote of confidence. The discussion is expected to cover several topics including the suspicious Israeli practices in the south that occur while the Multinational Force countries are trying to help Lebanon.

Clashes in Tripoli; Arms for 'Arafat Unloaded
NC111300 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1145 GMT 11 Oct 83

[Text] The security situation in Tripoli suffered a setback today. Clashes took place in the At-Tall area in the city between gunmen belonging to the Islamic Unification Movement and leftist parties. The clashes intensified at noon today because the 'Alawites, Syrians, and pro-'Arafat Palestinians intervened. One person was killed and a number of others were wounded in the clashes.

A ship unloaded its cargo of arms and ammunition in the port of Tripoli at dawn today for 'Arafat's group. The arms were transported to the Al-Baddawi camp by members of the [Islamic] Unification Movement.

The leftists and Khomeyniites on As'ad al-As'ad and 'Abd al-Karim Khalil streets in Ash-Shiyah today violated the cease-fire and directed sniper fire on Lebanese Army positions in the southern suburbs [of Beirut]. The Army position in the area of Qasqas, near the Al-'Arab mosque west of Beirut, was today subjected to bursts of gunfire from gunmen in the area. The Army personnel pursued the gunmen.

In the al-Kharrub region, intermittent socialist shelling of Al-Jiyah from Barja is continuing.

Cease-Fire Decision in Tripoli
NC121047 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 12 Oct 83

[Text] Our Tripoli correspondent reports that violent clashes have been taking place in the city since 0815 today and are continuing to this hour. He said that grave damage was done to homes and businesses. From Tripoli we have now on the telephone the office of the NATIONAL NEWS AGENCY in the north:

[Begin recording] The clashes in Tripoli are continuing to this hour between local armed organizations. Several people were killed or wounded and grave material damage was done to buildings and property. The clashes, which broke out at 0815, were an extension of the clashes that have been taking place in

Al-Mina' city since yesterday. The clashes are taking place between local armed men at the An-Najmah square and the Az-Zihri building area on the one side and men at the Tal'at Ar-Rifa'iyah and Al-Qal'ah area and the internal markets on the other. Machineguns and rockets were used. At 0930, the clashes intensified and shells fell in the densely-populated areas. A fire, caused by a shell, broke out in a place of business in the An-Najmah square and the civil defense was notified. Contacts were made with the conflicting parties to facilitate the work of ambulances and firebrigades. There is no accurate information about the number of casualties because moving around is difficult. We learned from hospitals sources that three persons were wounded. Thus the number of casualties is 15 wounded in addition to 2 persons killed. Other reports say six people were killed.

Meanwhile, efforts are being made by the Northern CoordinationCommittee, particularly by former Prime Minister Rashid Karami, to bring about a cease-fire. A delegation from the committee proceeded to meet the conflicting parties for this purpose.

This is Anwar Hallaq speaking to you from Tripoli. [end recording]

We were informed a short while ago that the Northern Coordination Committee meeting at the residence of former Prime Minister Karami adopted a decision for a cease-fire effective as of 1200 today.

Cease-Fire Reportedly Not Holding

NC121242 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1208 GMT 12 Oct 83

[Text] It appears that there is no response so far to the decision by the Northern Coordination Committee in Tripoli for a cease-fire. Our Tripoli correspondent is with us on the telephone:

[Begin recording] Despite the cease-fire decision announced by the Northern Coordination Committee, as of 1200 today, strong explosions and sporadic light-caliber weapons fire were still heard at 1345 in the Tripoli city center, particularly in the An-Najmah square area. All roads in the city are dangerous and armed manifestations are observed, including at the southern access to the city. [end recording]

VOL Reports on Clashes in Al-Kharrub Area

NC111717 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1515 GMT 11 Oct 83

[Text] The Junblattite gunmen today directed sniper fire at Jadra, where Shafiqah al-Qazzi was hit. They also opened fire from Al-Wardaniyah and B'asir at Ar-Rumaylah and Harat B'asir, which lasted more than 4 hours. Consequently, the Lebanese Forces were compelled to return fire at the sources of fire in order to silence them.

Despite a decision issued by the Security Arrangements Committee for a cease-fire in the Al-Kharrub region at 1430, the Junblattite positions continued their aggressions.

About 20 Israeli vehicles, comprising tanks, troop carriers, and jeeps, have entered the Al-Kharrub region. They moved from Al-Jiyah, to Barja, Shhim, Mazbud, and Kitrmaya. At a time when reports indicate that there is Israeli-Junblattite coordintion regarding training in Darayya and 'Anut, informed sources disclosed that Junblatt's rejection of the deployment of the Internal Security Forces in the Al-Kharrub region is due to his desire to open an outlet for the Druze canton to the sea. He is hoping that circumstances will change to enable him to achieve this.

Israeli Position Comes Under Fire Near Tyre

NC120737 (Clandestine) Voice of Arab Lebanon in Arabic 0530 GMT 12 Oct 83

[Text] Security reports indicate that a Zionist enemy military position has been exposed to machinegun fire near Tyre. The clash lasted about 30 minutes after which the Israelis cut the road, combed the area, and arrested several persons for investigation.

In Sidon, an explosive charge exploded in the An-Najmah square. It is believed that it was aimed against Israeli patrols which normally stop in the area. The explosion caused material damage, but no casualties.

VOAL on Security Situation in Suq al-Gharb

NC120743 (Clandestine) Voice of Arab Lebanon in Arabic 0530 GMT 12 Oct 83

[Excerpt] Tension prevails in the Suq al-Gharb area following exchanges with machinegun fire which developed into artillery shelling lasting 30 minutes. Clashes were intensified during the night along the Suq al-Gharb-'Aytat-Qabr Shamun axis for some time and then turned to sniper

There were limited machinegun fire exchanges in the At-Tayyunah-Ash-Shiyah area which continued intermittely until late last night.

Syrians Allegedly Forming Border Guard in 'Akkar

NC111750 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1645 GMT 11 Oct 83

[Text] Informed sources said the Syrian forces are working to organize a border guard in 'Akkar District along the same lines of what the Israeli forces are doing in the south. These sources added that the Syrian 64th Brigade in 'Akkar has been placed under the orders of the Halba detachment of the Syrian Intelligence. Members of this detachment have been assigned special tasks, which include harrassing 'Akkar citizens — particularly the Christians — and forcing them to join a new organization, which is called the border guard, preparatory to the concentration of Syrian forces in specific places enabling them to quickly interfere anywhere they want.

VOL Says Junblatt Radio Station Almost Ready

NC111826 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1715 GMT 11 Oct 83

[Text] Assisted by the Syrians, the Junblattites in Hammana are putting the final technical touches to their radio, which they have called the Voice of Truth. This radio station has been installed in the new telephone exchange and post office building in Hammana. The editorial offices have been located in the upper Al-Matn school in the Al-Khalawat area in (Jaruba).

PSP's Walid Junblatt on Visit to France

For French media coverage of Progressive Socialist Party leader Walid Junblatt's visit to Paris, including his talks with French External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson, see the France section of the 12 October Western Europe *Daily Report* and subsequent issues.

Text of Al-Asad, CPSU Cables Marking Agreement
JN072024 Damascus Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1835 GMT 7 Oct83

[Text] President Hafiz al-Asad and the Soviet leadership have exchanged congratulatory cables on the third anniversary of the friendship and cooperation agreement between the Syrian Arab Republic and the USSR. Following is the text of President Hafiz al-Asad's cable to Chairman Yuriy Andropov:

Comrade Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, Moscow.

Dear friend, we commemorate the third anniversary of the friendship and cooperation agreement between the Syrian Arab Republic and the USSR at a time when we in Syria are strongly and firmly resisting the designs to impose surrender — through a separate settlement — on another Arab country, Lebanon. These designs also aim at using military pressures to subjugate our region to U.S. imperialist hegemony in Lebanon. As we resist these designs, we continue to bolster the construction of the homeland through our successful march on the path of development.

It gives me pleasure to seize the opportunity of this anniversary to send greetings and heartfelt congratulations on behalf of the Syrian Arab people, in my name, and in the name of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party leadership to you, to the CPSU Central Committee, and to the friendly Soviet people. I am happy to stress on this occasion that the relations of friendship and cooperation between our countries have passed through various stages of development and experiences that further proved the strength and capability for the unceasing growth of these relations.

The friendship and cooperation agreement signed in Moscow on 8 October 1980 has elevated these relations to a higher level than our two peoples had hoped; it helps their common interests and further solidifies both their joint resistance of the powers of aggression and their struggle to safeguard international peace and security on the basis of justice, the people's rights, and international detente.

One year after the other — and in light of the developments that our region and the world have witnessed and are still witnessing — the Syrian-Soviet friendship and cooperation agreement proves its effectiveness as a pillar for resisting the aggressive policy of imperialism and Zionism. This agreement further proves that it is an influential factor in bolstering the nationalist powers in our region that are resisting capitulation and imperialist and Zionist hegemony.

The designers and the perpetrators of the policy of subjugating the Arab region to their hegemony ignore the fact that the policy of fleets and guns is a wornout policy defeated by the peoples' will. They forget that the sound grounds for international relations are the ones based on evenhanded friendship and cooperation as well as the complete recognition of the peoples' rights. I would like to state our confidence that the Syrian-Soviet friendship and cooperation agreement will continue to fulfill its role in further promoting relations between our two countries, in further strengthening the joint struggle against the powers of aggression, and for the triumph of the socialist and progressive powers as well as the causes of liberation and peace.

[Signed] Hafiz al-Asad, secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and president of the Syrian Arab Republic.

The following is the text of the Soviet leadership's cable to President Hafiz al-Asad:

Comrade Hafiz al-Asad, secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and president of the Syrian Arab Republic, Damascus.

We send to you, Comrade al-Asad, as well as to the leadership and people of friendly Syria, heartfelt congratulations on the third anniversary of the friendship and cooperation agreement between the USSR and the Syrian Arab Republic. Time irrevocably proves that this document meets the aspirations of the peoples of the USSR, Syria, and the other Arab countries. As a result of signing this agreement, the relations of friendship and a fruitful cooperation of mutual benefit between our two countries and peoples have been further expanded and deepened.

The Soviet Union, which adheres to the principles ofinternational solidarity with the peoples defending their liberation and independence, will continue in the future to offer firm aid to the Syrians and the other Arab peoples who reject the attempts to impose separate agreements on them with the enemy, who reject interference in their internal affairs, and who struggle to safeguard their rights and legitimate interests as well as to establish a just and lasting peace in the Middle East.

[Signed] The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

UAE President Arrives in Damascus 9 Oct
JN091938 Damascus Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 9Oct 83

[Excerpt] At 1830 today, UAE President Shaykh Zayid Ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan arrived in Damascus on a visit to Syria.

Upon his arrival at the airport, the UAE president was accorded an official reception headed by President Hafiz al-Asad; Prime Minister 'Abd ar-Ra'uf al-Kasm; 'Abd Al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister; and Faruq ash-Shar', minister of state for foreign affairs.

Shaykh Zayid Ibn Sultan is accompanied by an official delegation comprising Shaykh Rashid Ibn Ahmad al-Mu'alla, member of the UAE Supreme Council and ruler of Umm al-Qaywayn; Ahmad Khalifah as-Suwaydi, the UAE president's representative; Rashid ibn 'Abdallah, minister of state for foreign affairs; and Justice Minister 'Abdallah al-Mazru'i.

After the reception ceremony, the two presidents left the airport for the guest palace, where President Hafiz al-Asad and Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan held an official meeting attended by Prime Minister Dr 'Abd ar-Ra'uf al-Kasm, 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam,

Interior Minister Nasir ad-Din Nasir, and Justice Minister Khalid al-Maliki.

The meeting was also attended by Shaykh Rashid ibn Hamad al-Mu'alla, member of the UAE Supreme Council; Rashid 'Abdallah, minister of state for foreign affairs; UAE Justice Minister 'Abdallah al-Mazru'i; and Qatari foreign Minister Shaykh Suhaym ibn Hamad Al Thani, who arrived in Damascus this evening.

'Closed Meeting' With Al-Asad

JN101240 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 10 Oct 83

[Text] Talks began in a closed meeting at the presidential palace at 1020 today between President Hafiz al-Asad and UAE President Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan. At 1300 the talks were joined by 'Abd ar-Ra'uf al-Kasm, prime minister; 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister; Shaykh Rashid ibn Ahmad al-Mu'alla, member of the UAE Supreme Council and ruler of Umm al-Qiwayn emirate; Ahmad Khalifah as-Suwaydi, UAE president's representative; and Shaykh Rashid 'Abdallah, minister of state for foreign affairs.

Shaykh Suhaym ibn Hamad al Thani, Qatari foreign minister, also joined the meeting.

Khaddam Meets UAE Officials

JN111308 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 11 Oct 83

[Text] 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, this morning received Ahmad Khalifah as-Suwaydi, theUAE president's representative; and Shaykh Rashid 'Abdallah, minister of state for foreign affairs. The UAE ambassador in Damascus attended the meeting, during which the current Arab situation was discussed.

UAE President, Delegation Depart

JN101632 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1415 GMT 10 Oct 83

[Text] At 1500 today, UAE President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan and his delegation left Damascus. President Hafiz al-Asad was at the head of those who saw Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan off at Damascus International Airport.

Al-Asad, PDRY Official Discuss Regional Issues

JN071541 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1515 GMT 7 Oct 83

[Text] In Damascus at 1600 today, President Hafiz al-Asad received 'Ali As'ad Matnah, secretary of the YSP Central Committee. The meeting was attended by 'Abduh 'Ali 'Abd ar-Rahman, PDRY ambassador in Damascus.

Matnah conveyed a message from PDRY President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad to President al-Asad. The president gave him a reply message. Talks during the meeting dealt with the situation in the region, developments in the Arab arena, and cooperation between the two sides.

PDRY Official Ends Visit

JN101557 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 10 Oct 83

[Text] Damascus — 'Ali As'ad Muthanna, secretary of the YSP Central Committee, left Damascus this morning for home after a visit to Syria. During the visit, 'Ali As'ad Muthanna conveyed a message to President Hafiz al-Asad from PDRY President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad.

Qatari Foreign Minister Leaves After Visit

JN101634 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1515 GMT 10 Oct 83

[Text] Qatari Foreign Minister Shaykh Suhaym ibn Hamad Al Thani left Damascus this afternoon. He was seen off at Damascus International Airport by 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister.

DPRK Official Leaves Damascus, Makes Statement

JN091340 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 9 Oct 83

[Text] The DPRK military delegation has reiterated its country's support for the Syrian people's struggle against imperialism and Zionism. The delegation also called for the immediate withdrawal of the Israeli invaders from the occupied Arab territories and Lebanon.

In a statement before leaving Damascus today, Yi Chae-chin,deputy chairman of the Worker Peasant Red Guard in the WPK Central Committee,said that the results of his visit to Syria were fruitful and positive and contributed to the promotion of bilateral cooperation in the service of the two people's objectives.

Romanian Delegation Leaves; Banc Makes Statement

JN071305 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 7 Oct 83

[Text] Damascus —Iosif Banc, member of the Romanian Communist Party Central Committee, has praised the results of his meeting with President Hafiz al-Asad and the talks he held with the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party delegation headed by Comrade 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, assistant secretary general of the Ba'th Party. In a departure statement today, Banc expressed his satisfaction and that of his delegation with their visit to Syria and said: This visit resulted in a cooperation agreement between our parties for the years 1984 and 1985. This will help in the development of friendship and cooperation between the two parties in the two friendly countries.

'Secret Contacts' Held To Replace Aridor

TA111925 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 11 Oct 83

[Text] Senior Likud figures have been holding secret contacts in the last few days aimed at leading to the appointment of 'Ezer Weizman to the post of finance minister instead of Minister Yoram Aridor. Only a few people were let in on these contacts and Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir was informed about them. Our correspondent on party affairs Nisim Mish'al gives us the initial details about the contacts:

[Mish'al — live] In the last few days, in the midst of the economic crisis, several senior Likud figures held secret consultations at the office of a well-known political figure. At the end of the talks, the participants arrived at the unambiguous decision that the continued rule of the Likud would be endangered if Finance Minister Yoram Aridor is not replaced. One of the men, a senior political figure, suggested that an appeal be made to 'Ezer Weizman with the proposal to appoint him the finance minister. The participants discussed and analyzed the proposal and everybody agreed that only a popular figure with a high degree of credibility such as 'Ezer Weizman would be able to carry out extreme measures to extricate the economy from its current crisis.

At that stage, Yitzhaq Shamir was informed about the matter. It should be emphasized that this occurred before he was sworn in as prime minister. The reasons for bringing Weizman to the Treasury were laid out before Mr Shamir. The people who talked to Weizman recounted that he had very attentively listened to their proposal, posed some questions and asked to contemplate the matter and even to consult other top Likud figures.

For the sake of accuracy it should be stressed that Mr Shamir did not reply to the proposal, although he did not reject it out of hand. It should be noted at this point that Liberal Party figures who had appealed to Mr Shamir on their own initiative and asked him to make a decision on this issue received the same response.

The next chapter of the story leads us to the man himself, Weizman. The same figures, including one of Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir's supporters, decided to appeal to Mr Weizman and check whether he would accept their proposal. Weizman was taken by surprise by this proposal and told his interlocutors: If Mr Shamir asks me to fill a nationally significant post in his Cabinet I would not be able to refuse. One of the participants in the meeting quoted Weizman as saying: There are three posts which I would undertake: defense minister, foreign minister, orfinance minister.

Encouraged by Weizman's reply, the same figures proceeded with the contacts. Other people, particularly from the Liberal Party who expressed unqualified support for this proposal, were later let in on these contacts. Incidentally, one of the reasons raised by those proposing to appoint Weizman for the post of finance minister lies in the Tehiya's objection to appointing him foreign minister. These same figures noted that, given the Likud's current situation, Mr Weizman would be able to contribute, more than anybody else,to improving the public atmosphere, especially in the post of finance minister.

This evening it is impossible to tell where these moves will lead. We should just bear in mind that past experience shows that everything is possible in Israeli politics.

Aridor Unaware of Contacts

TA112020 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2000 GMT 11 Oct 83

[Text] Finance Minister Yoram Aridor has said that he knows nothing about the proposal made to Yitzhaq Shamir to appoint 'Ezer Weizman in his place and pointed out that he joined the new Cabinet headed by Yitzhaq Shamir in his new post only last night. Aridor said that the correct economy was not a failure and that thanks to it he had succeeded in preventing unemployment and even curbing inflation.

Referring to the new economic measures, Aridor noted that their success depends on the government's readiness to cut its budget and on the severance of the indexation of salaries to prices. He emphasized that salaried workers would only receive partial compensation for the devaluation and the price hikes. Aridor added that the differences of opinion in the Cabinet about his proposals do not trouble him and pointed out that the Cabinet had accepted most of his proposals.

Aridor Explains Economic Measures

TA110734 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 11 Oct 83

[Statement by Finance Minister Yoram Aridor on leaving Cabinet Session — live]

[Text] I think that the steps decided upon by the Cabinet are so significant that they should be implemented without adding other measures. Those devaluation and subsidy measures — and later I will talk of the bank shares as well — are different from past ones. The quality is different, as is the quantity. That the quantity is different you saw by the numbers; the quality is different because the Cabinet's decision means that full compensation will not be given for the devaluation and the subsidies. Only the weaker strata will receive full compensation; others will be given partial compensation. This means that we will have to negotiate this with the Histadrut and we will succeed in implementing a real devaluation. I have always claimed that there is no reason for a devaluation if there is automatic compensation. The linkage system undermines the actions of the government.

The meaning of these decisions, without regard to the numbers, is that there will be a real devaluation. Some of the effect of the devaluation will, of course, be diminished by inflation and by adjustments to salaries. However, it will still be a real devaluation, and on this we should insist. This was part of an economic plan prepared at the treasury for more than 6 months, while everybody was complaining that the treasury had no economic plan. The plan was prepared at the treasury together with people from the Bank of Israel and Prof Eytan Berglass and Prof Pinhas Zusmann. Despite all the attacks against me in the past 6 months, it was impossible for me to admit, or to confirm, that there was a devaluation plan without undermining the plan itself. And, of

course, I had to stress that the budget cut plan was the first stage of other plans. What we have done now will force us to implement, in full, the earlier budget cut plan decided by the Cabinet. We will add to it the real devaluation, that is, after the adjustment of prices and wages, and the result will be a true incentive for exports, a large and true incentive, and a disincentive for imports. This is, then, part of an overall plan which will cause, in the first stage, a rise in inflation and, in the second stage, the breaking of inflation by breaking the automatic linkage systems.

In this plan we demonstrated that the Cabinet's main goal is to correct the faults of the economy which neither this government nor the former one was responsible for, that is, the automatic linkage systems which bring about automatic compensation.

I would like to stress that we also protected the investors. It was not the government which created the regulation of the bank shares. That was created more than 10 years ago and any careless handling could have caused a collapse of shares. We wanted to handle this matter and a large devaluation together in order to protect the shares and the investors as much as possible. Something happened to the bank shares that could not have been controlled by the government and we had to protect the investors.

In other countries there are cases when banks go bankrupt. The government says: You risked your property, and it is your responsibility. But not here. We felt we should do all we could toprotect the investors and, therefore, the Cabinet reached a decision that will provide a number of options, among them full and complete protection for those who turn their shares into a savingsplan, up to the limit of 500,000 shekels, and almost full protection for others who want to sell their shares at the end of 5 years. The degree of the protection, which is not total, will be explained by representatives of the banks. In addition, anybody investing in shares will be able to sell them in the free market for the price they will fetch. So there is protection of the shares' value, for whomever wants to keep them, as well as protectionfor the shares' liquidity, their negotiability, for whomever wants to take this option. As I said, the protection is not total. Full protection could not be given; it was impossible. The government wanted to give the maximum possible protection.

Comments on Wage Indexation

TA110752 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0605 GMT 11 Oct 83

[Interview with Finance Minister Yoram Aridor by economic affairs correspondent 'Adi Hadar after Cabinet session — live]

[Excerpt][Hadar] Mr Finance Minister, you spoke of wanting to break the inflationary cycle. Can it be understood from what you said that you will nullify part of the wage indexation as it was decided upon in the wage agreement with the public service?

[Aridor] On the contrary. There is no intention of nullifying anything relating to the wage indexation to be paid in November. This wage indexation will not reflect the actions we are going to take in October. I am glad you gave me the opportunity to say this. The reports published on nullifying the wage indexation were not true. What will be true is that we will, in the future, demand that full compensation not be considered for the economic measures we are taking now. Full compensation will be given only to the weaker strata.

I think it is preferable if there is an agreement. However, I would like to make my position clear: An agreement is preferable. However, if there is no agreement, we should not undermine such a far-reaching economic measure and such an important turning point that might occur in the economy just because an important body will not agree. Compromises can be made in the agreement.

[Hadar] Mr Finance Minister, the main challenge facing you in the past year was the fight against inflation. Are these new measures an admission of failure?

[Aridor]On the contrary. If, for instance, we had taken such steps when inflation was rising, and there had been and upward trend,as in September 1982, we would have encouraged it even more. Such steps can only be taken when inflation is under control.

Price-Wage Linkage

TA120723 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 12 Oct 83

[Text] Finance Minister Yoram Aridor has said that if no agreement is reached with the Histadrut on abolishing the price and wage linkage mechanisms, it will be necessary to take unilateral decisions in this matter. The success of the economic measures depends on whether the government succeeds in fully compensating only the lower income strata for the devaluation of the shekel and the subsidies' cut and partially compensating the rest of the people.

[Begin Aridor recording] It is clear that one has to create a situation in which the linkage mechanisms — wage-price, price-wage, devaluation-inflation, inflation-devaluation — are stopped, since otherwise we will just be running around in circles. [end recording]

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Shamir Not Planning Cabinet Changes Soon

TA121003 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0900 GMT 12 Oct 83

[Text] Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir has no plans to make changes in his Cabinet in the coming weeks, an associate of Shamir told our correspondent Arye Golan. The source said the rumors about imminent changes in the composition of the Cabinet are groundless. Our correspondent adds that Shamir does not rule out the possibility of making changes in his cabinet, but says that such changes would only be made after a period of consolidation and after the stability of the coalition, which rests on a narrow majority, has been ensured.

This morning the Tehiya faction and MK Hayim Druckman declared that they would oppose 'Ezer Weizman's joining the government. MK Ge'ula Kohen, of Tehiya, made it clear that this opposition did not stem from personal reasons, but from the

fact that Weizman represents a different policy. Any change in the government's policy, she said, is likely to cause Tehiya to work for new elections.

Press Comments on New Economic Measures

TA1 20838 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0430 GMT 12 Oct 83

[Review of morning press editorials]

[Excerpts] *Ha'aretz* says that the decisions Shamir's Cabinet made at its first and very lengthy session are in the right direction. Two question marks, however, must be appended to the congratulations on the government's success in the not easy — yet inescapable — task it has taken upon itself: Can the finance minister and his aides direct and conduct the healing processes, and will they enjoy the confidence of the public and the political and administrative community in view of their great responsibility for the mistakes made over the past 2 and 1/2 years? Another question concerns the government's ability to feed the public bitter medicine and see to it that it is not regurgitated. This question is more serious than Aridor's and his aides' problem because it cannot be solved by sending certain individuals home. In view of these questions, it is better not to entertain rosy expectations of the results of the steps decided on at yesterday's Cabinet session.

Hatzofe writes that lowering the standard of living through budget and subsidy cuts and devaluing the shekel is necessary to improve the balance of payments, encourage exports, and reduce imports. It is also necessary for external reasons: Finance Minister Yoram Aridor is about to leave for the United States to ask for economic aid, and when we ask the U.S. taxpayer for $2.5 billion, we must first prove that the Israeli citizen is willing to bear the burden. Therefore, despite all the difficulties, the measures decided on by the Cabinet must be accepted with understanding, and we must help them realize complete success.

Davar writes that the government actually has no economic leadership. The prime minister does not profess to understand economics, and the finance minister does not enjoy the confidence of his colleagues, some of whom are waiting impatiently for him to leave the Cabinet — each for his own reasons. In a decisive matter like the emergency economic discussion last night, Aridor found himself in the minority on nearly every issue, and still he does not get the hint. The senior officials of the Treasury and the Bank of Israel, who were partners to the previous policies, are now acting as though they spearheaded the criticism and are expressing reservations about the government's measures, saying they are too little and too late. Rather than the night's session ending with the replacement of all the key economic people and entrusting the rebuilding of the ruins to a new team, the hesitation and reliance on those who failed and caused failure is continuing. Out of the night vigil, a night of Shamirs has emerged, and this is a bad sign for the present government's functioning.

'Al-Hamishmar writes that the finance minister, who, it says, is driving the public crazy with dilettantish economic experiments, has to go. That is the conclusion reached even by his friends, who fear a drop in their public popularity. The Israeli economy cannot be a guinea pig in the hands of a man who brought it to the brink. The preventive efforts Aridor is now trying to carry out are only accelerating the dangerous gallop. Much now depends on the public itself: Will it be able to embark on a brave public struggle against the government's policies, or will it watch complacently as new prices are stamped on goods in the supermarkets and other stores? It is to be hoped that a nation is wiser than its government and is able to act intelligently and courageously.

The Jerusalem Post writes that elections must be held so that the public can state its position on the policies that have led the nation to its present circumstances. Such elections should mean political change and economic reform. But if they do not, if they merely reproduce today's divisions, the party system itself would have to be scrapped for a national coalition to rescue the nation from itself.

U.S. Said Playing Syrian 'Card' in Lebanon

TA090809 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0605 GMT 9 Oct 83

[Report by political correspondent 'Oz Frankel —recorded]

[Excerpt] Voices emanating from Beirut reinforce pessimistic assessments we have heard lately in Jerusalem that the Israeli-Lebanese agreement will be the first victim of the reconciliation attempt in Lebanon. Envoy McFarlane paid a visit this past week to Jerusalem to calm us down and the U.S. President's speech yesterday too was intended to dissipate fears and to again make clear the U.S. commitment to the political agreement. It is said in Jerusalem, however, that the United States is hesitating about an additional show of force; it is trying to draw Damascus to its side and is in fact playing the Syrian card in Lebanon.

Israel, we were told, has recently made it clear to the Al-Jumayyil regime that it will not withdraw from Lebanon if the agreement is canceled. However, it is thought in Jerusalem that the Lebanese Government's viability depends solely on U.S. backing.

A similar claim was also made in Jerusalem against Washington regarding the Egyptian issue. Following President Mubarak's talks in Washington and the talk between Kenneth Dam and Israel's Ambassador Me'ir Rosenne last Thursday, it is assessed in Jerusalem that a lengthy freeze, perhaps even a regression, in Israeli-Egyptian relations, is expected. According to assessments here, Mubarak is continuing his efforts to return Egypt to the fold of Arab concensus and to this end he is prepared to sacrifice the improvement of relations with Israel. The bottom line is that we will not see an Egyptian ambassador in Tel Aviv soon.

Palestinians Evacuated From Lebanon Returning

TA090934 Tel Aviv 'Al-Hamishmar in Hebrew 9 Oct 83 p 1

[Text] Half of the terrorists who were evacuated from Lebanon have returned there. Yosi Sarid, the Alignment member of the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee, said last night that of the 8,000 terrorists who were evacuated, 4,000 have returned.

He said there were 10,000 PLO members now in Lebanon. More than 1,000 are in Beirut. The terrorists are continuing to return to Lebanon from those countries to which they were evacuated. Lebanon is once again becoming the center of the PLO, with its various factions, as it was before the war, MK Sarid concluded.

No 'Terrorists' Reportedly Left in Ash-Shuf

TA111253 Tel Aviv 'Al-Hamishmar in Hebrew 11 Oct 83 p 1

[Report by Yehuda Tzur]

[Text] Official sources told Druze figures in Israel that recent checks have shown that Walid Junblatt's statements are true and that no terrorists or other foreign forces remain in the Ash-Shuf Mountains. The official sources told the Druze figures that over the past 2 weeks nearly all the foreign elements who had been in the Ash-Shuf Mountains since the fighting began have indeed left. Mahmud Ramal, the spokesman for the Druze followup committee, said that this proves the reliability of the promises of the Lebanese Druze who said as early as several weeks ago that no foreigners would remain in the Ash-Shuf Mountains.

Ash-Shuf Druze Believed Establishing Autonomy

TA091223 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 9 Oct 83

[Text] The Druze in the Ash-Shuf Mountains have begun realizing their intention to establish autonomy in the region. Druze who arrived at the Metulla border checking point this morning told our correspondent Hayim Hecht that Walid Junblatt has declared compulsory conscription for all Druze men aged 15 to 45. Junblatt also collected taxes to finance restoration work in the water and electricity networks in the Ash-Shuf Mountain villages.

IDF Aid Sought

TA120541 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 12 Oct 83

[Text] The Druze in the Ash-Shuf Mountains are seeking Israel's help for the autonomy they are establishing in the area. Our correspondent Hayim Hecht reports that this request was made in a document Druze notables conveyed to IDF officers yesterday. The Druze again promised to remove all the terrorists from the mountains and claimed that the 'Alayh area is already free of terrorists. The Druze called on the IDF not to close the bridges over the Al-Awwali River because that would cut off the Druze in the Ash-Shuf mountains from their brethren in the Hasbayya area and Israel. The document also said that the Druze will maintain their siege of Dayr al-Qamar but will allow food and goods to enter the town.

Egypt States New Conditions for Returning Envoy

TA080924 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0800 GMT 8 Oct 83

[Text] Egypt has now made the return of its ambassador to Tel Aviv also dependent on a cessation of settlements in the territories. This is in addition to its demand for a full Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon, without any linkage to a withdrawal of the Syrian Army and a solution to the Tabah problem by either a compromise or through arbitration. This was said by Egyptian Minister Plenipotentiary in Israel 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Ali Basyuni to our correspondent on Arab affairs.

He said Israel was capable of guaranteeing peace for Galilee with the aid of the Lebanese Army, the Multinational Force or UN forces and does not need to hold on to Lebanese territory. Egypt's increasing opposition to the settlements in the territories, the Egyptian diplomat said, springs from the fact that at the current pace a situation will develop in which no more land will be left over to negotiate with in accordance with the Camp David agreements.

Ambassador to U.S. Remarks

TA101936 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 10 Oct 83

[Text] Israel's Ambassador to the United States Me'ir Rosenne has said that if Egypt does not send its ambassador back to Israel, we will have to think twice before we sign any peace treaty with one of the Arab countries. Ambassador Rosenne was speaking at the annual conference of Mizrahi Women in New York. He accused Egypt of violating the peace treaty with Israel, saying that Israel had made serious concessions for the sake of peace.

Arab League Office Opening in Australia Protested

TA111522 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1400 GMT 11 Oct 83

[Text] Israel has lodged a protest with Australia for allowing the Arab League to open offices in its territory and for authorizing its ambassadors to confer with PLO officials. A communique issued by the Foreign Ministry in Jerusalem states that Israel was sorry to hear that Australia would be establishing official relations with the PLO, whose political and military status had dropped to an all-time low. The communique goes on to say that Arab League offices usually serve as a cover for activities against Israel and the Jewish people and to make preparations for acts of terrorism.

The Australian ambassador in Israel was summoned to appear before the director of the Asian desk at the Foreign Ministry, Elyashiv Ben-Horin, to hear the protest.

ALGERIA

Bendjedid Receives French Premier Mauroy

LD111715 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 11 Oct 83

[Text] President Chadli Bendjedid, president of the republic and secretary general of the FLN, received French Premier Pierre Mauroy at the Presidential Palace this morning. The meeting was attended from the Algerian side by Brothers Mohamed Ben Ahmed Abdelghani, member of the Political Bureau and prime minister; Abdelhamid Brahimi, minister of planning and national development; and Jamal Houhou, Algerian ambassador to France; and from the French side by Messrs Charles Fiterman, minister of state for transportation; Georgina Dufoix, secretary of state to the Ministry of Social Affairs for Family Affairs; and the French ambassador to Algeria.

The Algerian-French political talks were resumed this morning in [name indistinct] under the chairmanship of Brother Mohamed Ben Ahmed Abdelghani, member of the Political Bureau and prime minister, and French Premier Pierre Mauroy. The talks were expanded to include all the members of the two delegations who participated in yesterday's talks.

Premier Leaves After Talks

LD111718 Algiers APS in Arabic 1600 GMT 11 Oct 83

[Text] Algiers, 11 Oct (APS) — French Premier Pierre Mauroy left Algeria today at the end of a 3-day visit. He was seen off by Prime Minister Mohamed Ben Ahmed Abdelghani. The final session of Algerian-French talks was held this morning under the two prime ministers, after which the talks were widened to include all the members of the two delegations who took part in the talks.

UAE President Arrives, Makes Statement 10 October

LD102052 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 10 Oct 83

[Excerpts] His Highness Zayid ibn Sultan Shaykh al Nuhayyan, persident of the UAE, who today begins an official 3-day visit to Algeria at the invitation of President Chadli Bendjedid, president of the republic and secretary general of the party, arrived at Houari Boumediene International Airport at 1830. In accordance with the program of the visit, the UAE president will hold political talks with President Chadli Bendjedid, president of the republic and secretary general of the party. The brother president will give a banquet in honor of the presidential guest and the delegation accompanying him.

At the airport VIP lounge, his Highness Zayid ibn Sultan Shaykh al Nuhayyan made a statement expressing his delight and pleasure at his visit to the fraternal Algerian republic. In particular, he said: Myself and the delegation accompanying me are happy to be in this dear country, the Algerian popular and democratic republic, and to meet with my brother His Excellency President Chadli Bendjedid and the honorable Algerian people, whom the people of the UAE hold in great esteem and affection. His Highness Zayid Shaykh added: We are looking forward to our meeting with His Excellency President Chadli Bendjedid and his brother Algerian officials, which will be an opportunity to strengthen Arab solidarity and consolidate the unity of joint action proceeding from the firm principles of the UAE policy.

His highness expressed the hope that fraternal relations between the two countries will grow stronger, which he described as an example to be followed in the relations between states. His Highness Zayid ibn Sultan Shaykh al Nuhayyan affirmed the UAE's keen desire to continue the meetings between brothers and also coordination and joint cooperation for the benefit of the higher Arab interest.

His highness said: The Arab world is currently experiencing fateful days (? marred) by disunity and disarray, which make it all more necessary that brothers have consultations and exchange viewpoints, and intensify their joint efforts for the good and dignity of the Arab nation.

His Highness Zayidh ibn Sultan Shaykh al Nuhayyan concluded his statement by saying: The way to arrive at a solution that safeguards Arab interests is through coming together, closing ranks, restoring understanding and solidarity among the Arab brothers at this extremely crucial, delicate stage through which the Arab nation is passing, and through liberating the territories that have been occupied and the rights that have been usurped. I pray to almighty God to guide us all and to grant us strength and steadfastness to confront these issues and realize our aspirations.

Talks Begin in Algiers

LD112156 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 11 Oct 83

[Text] Official talks between President Chadli Bendjedid, president of the republic and secretary general of the FLN party, and His Highness Zayid ibn Sultan Shaykh al Nuhayyan, president of the UAE, began in Algiers at noon today at the presidential headquarters.

The talks were attended on the Algerian side by Brother Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi, member of the Political Bureau and foreign minister; Belkacem Nabi, member of the Central Committee and minister of energy and petrochemical industries; Abdelaziz Khellef, member of the Central Committee and minister of commerce; the director of the Arab desk at the Foreign Ministry, Saleh Ben Kubbi; the Algerian ambassador to the UAE, Al-Hashimi al-Qadduri; and on the UAE side by Shaykh Rashid al-Mu'alla, member of the UAE Supreme Council and ruler of the Umm al-Qaiwayn Emirate, 'Abdallah al-Mazru'i, minister of justice; Shaykh Hamid al-Mu'alla, the chief of police of Umm al-Qaiwayn Emirate; 'Ali ash-Sharta, director of the Amir's court, Nasir an-Nuwaysh, director general of the Abu Dhabi development fund; and Muhammad Ibrahim al-Juwa'id the UAE ambassador to Algeria.

Malian President Makes Statement on Stopover

LD092001 Algiers Domestic Service in French 1830 GMT 9 Oct 83

[Text] Coming from Paris on his return to Bamako, Malian President Moussa Traore made a stopover at Houari Boumediene Airport this afternoon.

In a statement to APS, the Malian head of state discussed African issues which command attention: Namibia, Chad, and the Western Sahara. On the Namibian issue, Mr Traore stated that the contact group, which has been paralyzed until now, might be reactivated between now and the beginning of next year. On the Western Sahara, he recalled that the last meeting in Addis Ababa had been a failure because Morocco had refused to hold a dialogue with the participants in the meeting. The Organization of African Unity runs the risk of becoming immobilized, Mr Traore said. The question is whether Africa will assume its responsibilities faced with this new situation which has just been created. On the subject of Chad, the solution lies in the hands of the Africans, the Malian president declared, adding that progress is being made towards solution since the parties concerned have agreed to a dialogue and support the withdrawal of foreign forces. Finally, speaking about bilateral relations, Mr Moussa Traore termed Algerian-Malian cooperation excellent.

Kuwaiti Press Interviews Prime Minister Abdelghani

GF071830 Kuwait Al-Watan in Arabic 6 Oct 83 p 5

[Interview with Prime Minister Col Mohamed Ben Ahmed Abdelghani by chief editors of the Kuwaiti press in Kuwait — no date given]

[Excerpts] Question from Muhammad Jasim as-Saqr, *Al-Qabas*: Your Excellency, has Kuwait requested you on behalf of the GCC to mediate with Iran in order to stop the Iraqi-Iranian war? Has it requested you to convince Iran of the dangers involved in closing the Strait of Hormuz?

Answer: We have discussed the matter with Kuwait, and wish, since we adhere to peace, that we shall not lose hope. We shall continue these efforts and increase coordination between us in order to reach a solution that puts an end to this war, so as not for its continuation to lead to the intervention of the superpowers.

Question from 'Abdi al-Marzuq, *Al-Anba'*: What in your opinion are the causes of the failure of the Algerian mediation in the past and is Algeria now launching a new mediation effort?

Answer: As for the mediation, we cannot say it failed, but had stopped due to the aircraft incident that killed the brother who was in charge of the issue and his accompanying group. This incident put us in a situation similar to the boxer who receives a strong blow and then takes time before he regains his consciousness and strength. We have not withdrawn and the mediation is continuing. There are difficulties resulting from the specific circumstances of both sides, but we should be able to overcome them step by step. We have not lost hope.

Question from Hamad as-Sa'id, *Ar-Ra'y Al-'Amm*: Your Excellency, regarding the mediation in the Iraqi-Iranian war, we notice that pressures have now been exercised by the United States on the French Government to prevent the delivery of the Exocet missile carrier aircraft to Iraq. Does the Algerian mediation seek to get these aircraft delivered and to put an end to the war through a collective effort? Furthermore, Iran has been proven to deal with Israel in the military field. What is your opinion concerning the support these countries give to Iran? Another question is on the results of the Algerian mediation to resolve the Palestinian disputes. And a final question: Do you believe it is useful to hold an Arab summit conference in light of the current conflicts, and if such a conference is held, will you submit proposals concerning the Arab situation?

Answer: It is true that the circumstances the Arab nation is living through demand cautiousness. We can see the conflict between Syria and Iraq, between Syria and Lebanon, between Syria and the Palestinians, and among the Palestinians themselves, add to all this the great crisis between Egypt and the Arab world, and the conflict taking place at the Moroccan borders, as well as the one between Libya and its neighbors in the south.

All these matters don't make convening an Arab summit easy. However, this does not mean we should do nothing but continue to watch the causes of this discord. Let us try and work hard in order to settle many of these problems so as to eliminate them and turn toward the big goal. Algeria is trying to boost the idea of settling the problems that exist among the Arabs, and has made proposals in this regard.

As for the Gulf war, I have no information about Israel supplying Iran with arms other than what was announced by the Israeli official who perpetrated the Sabra and Shatila massacres and who does not wish the Arabs any good. The latest information we have is that the brothers in Iraq have obtained arms from France including certain aircraft. French Premier Pierre Mauroy himself told us this when he visited Algeria. He said that France has agreements with Iraq that it respects and pledges to implement. In our opinion war is useful. [sentence as published] If we could stop war between the Arabs and the Muslims we would have rendered a big service to our question and to the entire humanity. And as for the Palestinian question, our stand is clear and fixed. We supported the Palestinians whether they were wrong or wronged. We provided the Palestinian brothers with the facilities to convene their national council in Algeria far away from all pressures and far away from any intervention on the basis of our belief in the necessity of providing freedom for the Palestinian decisionmaking.

LIBYA

Reportage on Detention of French Nationals

Divers Allowed To Leave

NC111640 Paris AFP in English 1631 GMT 11 Oct 83

[Text] Tripoli, Oct 11 (AFP) — Five French divers working on a French oil platform in Libya were allowed to leave this country today despite a Libyan ban preventing French nationals from

leaving here since Sunday. Yves Loic Pirot, the director-general of ELF Libya and Aquitaine Libya, said Libyan immigration had given its authorization yesterday and that the five had left the platform that belongs to the French company Comex, an ELF subsidiary. The platform, which has an international crew of 70, was operating in Libyan territorial waters and the five Frenchmen — a team leader and four divers — had completed their tour of duty. The platform, too, was to leave Libya, as the well it was operating had become blocked, he said. But the ban affecting French nationals leaving the country still applies, and the French Embassy here today sent a "very strong" protest note to the Libyan Foreign Ministry, demanding explanations, an informed source said. Thirty-seven French nationals were prevented from boarding a plane here Sunday and are still in the Libyan capital.

Observers here said the fact that the five divers were allowed to leave could signify exceptions to the ban, and could also be a gesture to France or to people working in the oil sector, Libya's main source of income.

All French Nationals Detained

LD111853 Paris Domestic Service in French 1800 GMT 11 Oct 83

[Excerpts] In Tripoli in Libya there are no longer 37 French hostages; there are 1,500 of them. The Libyan head of state, Colonel al-Qadhdhafi, made it known a few minutes ago that all French citizens — 1,500 of them — will be stopped at the frontiers until further notice. No French person has the right to leave Libya. So, the 37 travelers who had their passports confiscated on Sunday night at Tripoli airport were only the initial hostages. Tomorrow the Libyan foreign minister will come to Paris. His arrival at the height of the crisis is evidently not a coincidence. Here is the reaction of the government spokesman, Max Gallo, to this Franco-Libyan crisis, with this proviso, an important one: When Mr Gallo was questioned by our reporter Bernard Deligner, there were only 37 French hostages in Libya, not 1,500.

[Begin Gallo recording] The matter is serious and unacceptable. The categorical imperative of French policy is to safeguard the liberty of movement and the right to return home of these 37 French nationals, as of all French citizens, and this categorical imperative guides the action of the French Government. The secretary general of the Quai d'Orsay has summoned and received the Libyan ambassador in Paris, and at the same time, Mr Claude Cheysson has been in contact with his Libyan counterpart. These are actions, but I repeat, the government will do everything in its power to ensure that this situation is rapidly resolved. [end recording]

France Delivers 'Vigorous Protest'

LD112025 Paris Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 11 Oct 83

[Text] There are few details so far on the Libyan decision to hold all French nationals currently in their country, at present totalling 1,500 persons. So we are now far from the 37 French people detained in Tripoli. The news came to us from Tripoli late this afternoon. The French Embassy immediately delivered a vigorous protest note to the Libyan Government demanding explanations.

Exit Permit Ban Lifted

OW112330 Hong Kong AFP in English 2316 GMT 11 Oct 83

[Text] Tripoli, Oct 12 (AFP) — Libya has lifted its ban on exit permits for French nationals living in the country, the Greek Ambassador here announced Tuesday night. Removal of the ban came after Greek Premier Andreas Papandreou sent a message to Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, Ambassador Manos Kafetzopoulos said. The ban on departures by French nationals had been put into effect on Sunday, when 37 people were turned back at Tripoli's airport as they arrived for a scheduled flight to Paris. No explanation had been furnished for the prohibition.

'Ubaydi Arrives in Paris

LD120923 Paris Domestic Service in French 0900 GMT 12 Oct 83

[Excerpts] The Libyan secretary of foreign affairs arrived in Paris this morning from Lagos following a stopover in (?London). Mr al-'Ubaydi declared on descending from the aircraft that he will stay in France for 48 hours. No representative of the French Government was at Roissy Airport to meet him. Rashid Sa'id Muhammad 'Abdallah, the Libyan national arrested last week in Paris, who may be connected with the affair of the French people in Libya, will appear this afternoon at the Chamber of Accusation of the Paris Court of Appeal. Italy is demanding his extradition. In principle the Chamber of Accusation will not have to rule on the basis today, but is to decide whether he should be held in detention.

Al-Qadhdhafi Greets Nicaraguan Official

NC111242 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1100 GMT 11 Oct 83

[Text] Tripoli — The brother leader of the revolution delivered a speech during the ceremony held by the Tripoli municipality last night in honor of the Libyan strugglers who fought in the jihad battles against Italian colonialism, as well as in the heroic battles against the odious Italian colonialism. At the outset of his speech, the leader greeted Tomas Borge, member of the Sandinist Front Command in Nicaragua, who is one of the revolutionaries who are fighting with us against U.S. imperialism, the enemy of the peoples and of freedom everywhere. The leader said: Nicaragua is located on the other side of the Atlantic Ocean. It is a small state with a small number of people. It is very near the borders of the United States. The Nicaraguan people fought for many years until they destroyed the dictatorship of Somoza, the agent of the United States, who was practicing dictatorship on the people of Nicaragua.

The brother leader of the revolution said: We in the Arab homeland, particularly in Libya, are facing U.S. threats which have now intensified with the alliance of all the Western

Christian forces — NATO — against Syria, Lebanon, the Palestinian people, Libya, and the Chadian people. We are confident that the will of these people will triumph just as the will of the people in Vietnam and Nicaragua triumphed. The United States shall be defeated and so will this new crusading alliance. They will be defeated by these people by following your example and your action against Italy, which was a major power in 1911.

Al-Qadhdhafi Receives Borge

LD112036 Tripoli JANA in English 1805 GMT 11 Oct 83

[Text] Tripoli, Muharram 5, Oct 11, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The leader of the revolution today received Commander Tomas Borge Martinez, member of the National Command of the Sandinista Front and minister of interior in Nicaragua.

Mauritanian Leader Arrives, Makes Statement 11 Oct

LD112119 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1815 GMT 11 Oct 83

[Text] Tripoli, 11 Oct (JANA) — Lieutenant Colonel Mohamed Khouna Ould Haydala, chairman of the Military Committee for National Salvation and president of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania, arrived in Tripoli this afternoon on a visit to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. The presidential guest was accorded a grand welcome. Major 'Abd as-Salam Ahmad Jallud welcomed him and the delegation which is accompanying him on arrival at Tripoli International Airport. He was also welcomed by a number of the general popular committee members, heads of political missions accredited to the Jamahiriyah, and by the Mauritanian ambassador to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. The Mauritanian president made a statement to JANA at Tripoli International Airport: He said in part:

I am happy to visit the cherished Jamahiriyyah to hold talks with my brother and friend Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the 1 September Revolution.

I am confident that that the talks we will be holding will contribute to the strengthening of the fraternal and good relations between our two countries and consequently to the unification and massing of the Arab effort and potentials at a time when our Arab and Islamic nation is facing all forms of hostile provocations from imperialism and Zionism.

President Mohamed Khouna Ould Haydala added: The critical circumstances through which our nation is passing demand that all of us, more than at any time before and by all ways and means, restore its honor and [word indistinct] stand up to the challenges from its traditional enemies and support the fraternal Palestinian people and their revolution in their sacred mission to liberate holy Jerusalem and all the Arab territory from the hands which violate its sanctity and trample the honor of its legitimate owners. In conclusion, the Mauritanian president said: I am certain that the talks will contribute to strengthening African unity in accordance with the aspirations of the African peoples to liberation, solidarity, and prosperity.

The Mauritanian president is accompanied on his visit by a large delegation including the minister-counselor in the presidency, Colonel Ahmed Mahmoud Ould el-Hussein; the permanent secretary of the Military Committee for National Salvation Major Shaykh (Sidi Ahmed Ould Baba Min); the deputy foreign minister, Brother (Ahmed Ould Aghnahullah); the director of the office of the Military Committee for National Salvation, Brother (Mohamed Abdelrahman Ould Sibut); and a number of Mauritanian officials.

Foreign Secretary Speaks to UN General Assembly

LD071951 Tripoli JANA in English 1800 GMT 7 Oct 83

[Text] New York, Dhulhijja 30, Oct 7, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The foreign liaison secretary Mr 'Abd al-'Ati al-'Ubaydi affirmed that the 38th session of the United Nations General Assembly is being held in international conditions characterised by increased confrontation and worsening world political, economic, and social crises, together with the attempts of colonialist and imperialist forces to regain or acquire areas of influence. In a speech delivered last night before the UN General Assembly, Mr al-'Ubaydi said the feeling of lack of security by the world's peoples has increased as a result of the policies of imperialist powers that are based on shows of strength, the use of strength in creating areas of tension, the building up of colonialist troops' concentrations and their use to serve the personal interests of colonialist countries and destablise several regions of the world, and to commit aggression against independent countries and to terrorise peoples and rob them of their riches.

Mr al-'Ubaydi said the world is witnessing an imperialist-colonialist onslaught, headed by the U.S. against the sovereignty and independence of people. He pointed to the show of strength of U.S. imperialism, especially the current administration which is overtly threatening various parts of the world, especially peoples refusing to succumb to U.S. imperialism's threats and pressure in a bid to realise its goals of imposing hegemony and robbing the world of its resources. He said the clear suffering as a result of U.S. policy can be seen in Central America where the people of friendly Nicaragua together with its revolutionary leadership are being subjected to threats and aggression from the U.S. Moreover, he said the governments of Grenada and Cuba are the targets of hostile U.S. policies. He said the U.S. has appointed itself trustee over the region's rights and political, social, and economic choices through the use of armed force and immoral conspiracies. He said the U.S. is attempting to prevent the Salvadoran people from ending the country's fascist dictatorial rule.

Mr al-'Ubaydi said the Jamahiriyah is being subjected to direct U.S. threats and terror as represented by direct aggression, economic pressure, the threats and provocations of the U.S. Sixth Fleet off Libya's shoreline near the Gulf of Sidra, the repeated violation of Libyan airspace by U.S. military and "AWACS" spy aircraft and military manoeuvres near the Jamahiriyah border.

He pointed out that these provocative acts are a threat to and violation of the Libyan Arab people's security and a threat to the security of Mediterranean and African countries together with

being a violation of international laws and principles that prohibit the use of force in the conduct of international relations. Mr al-'Ubaydi said the Jamahiriyah will stop any foreign power from violating Libyan airspace and territorial waters in the Gulf of Sidra. He said orders have been issued to the Air Force and Navy to strike at any target that violates Libyan territorial waters and airspace.

Mr al-'Ubaydi said the hostile American policy against the Libyan Arab and other peoples has been condemned on many world platforms. He said this policy has created complications in the world situation and increased the threat to world peace and security. He added the United States and colonialist and racists' policy of confrontation, threats of committing aggression and economic pressure will not succeed in cowering peoples and will not dampen their quest for freedom, independence, self-determination, and the right to live in peace and security.

Al-'Ubaydi said the world community and the U.N. are directly responsible for restraining the U.S. Administration and condemning its policy of force to terrorist peoples. The foreign liaison secretary called on all countries, especially those suffering from U.S. terror, to take practical steps to uncover the record of U.S. terror and to confront it by holding symposia and forming (?popular courts) similar to those set up during the Vietnam war. He called for directly addressing U.S. public opinion and Mr al-'Ubaydi also called for action to be taken within the U.N.'s framework to deter the aggressive policies of the U.S. Administration. Mr al-'Ubaydi said that the Jamahiriyah, in its capacity as the international platform for combatting imperialism, Zionism, and racism, is ready to consult with the countries suffering from U.S. recklessness in an effort to arrive at a unified policy of action against the policy of force and aggression.

Mr al-'Ubaydi pointed out in his speech that the situation in the Lebanon had deteriorated further as a result of the U.S. military intervention and the Marines' involvement in the fighting on the Phalangists' side against the national forces. The conflict in the Lebanon has been transformed from a local conflict into an international one.

The U.S. objective, he said, is to strengthen the ruling Phalange government and consequently weakening the national forces together with further achieving the Zionist enemy's supremacy. "Peace cannot be restored in the area through the U.S. gun barrel and the Sixth Fleet patrolling in Lebanese waters. U.S. and other Multinational Forces should immediately withdraw from Lebanon in order to enable the Lebanese parties concerned to settle their differences." Mr al-'Ubaydi said that his country denounces all forms of foreign interference in other peoples' internal affairs and pledges her support for the South African and Namibian people's struggle for freedom and independence. He added that the U.N. Security Council, as a result of the veto right given to some countries, had become totally paralyzed and that some of the council's permanent members abused this right and violated the very basic rights of democracy.

"The Jamahiriyah for the past 5 years, has suggested that the veto right should be rescinded or at least amended or even given more power and authorities to the General Assembly in order to improve the status of other countries and create a fairer system. The Jamahiriyah will stick to this principle as long as this veto right is being used against people's struggle."

He also pointed out the harrassment to which the delegations of different countries are subjected. "This is a clear violation of the agreement concerning the different missions' headquarters. The host country is directly responsible for such violations." Al-'Ubaydi went on to say that "the Jamahiriyah appeals to the U.N. to take the necessary steps to assess the damage and harm done to her as a result of the land mines and explosives planted during the Second World War. The countries concerned are directly responsible for that and should compensate Libya for these damages." He concluded by referring to the world economic order saying that it had got worse because of the industrial countries' attitude, especially that of the U.S., towards the North-South dialogue. "Cooperation among the developing countries is very important because of the world economic condition and those of the developing countries in particular.

MAURITANIA

Haydala Returns From Vittel Summit, Comments

AB080830 Nouakchott Domestic Service in French 1430 GMT 7 Oct 83

[Excerpt] Lieutenant Colonel Mohamed Khouna Ould Haydala, chairman of the Military Council of National Salvation, CMSN, head of state, returned to the capital early this morning from Paris after participating in the just ended 10th French-African summit held from 3 to 4 October in Vittel. The head of state was welcomed on his arrival by Colonel Maayouia Ould Sid Ahmed Taya, prime minister and minister of national defense acting for the chairman of the CMSN and head of state, members of the CMSN and government, the district governor of Nouakchott, and several other high officials. [Words indistinct] the following statement published by the national press:

I am returning from France where I participated in the 10th annual conference of heads of state of France and Africa. This informal meeting is a traditional forum for the exchange of views between heads of state and delegations that are present. The Vittel conference was true to this tradition. We discussed problems of general concern, for all — the world economic crisis, the new world economic and monetary order, and hotbeds in several regions of Africa. The situation in Southern Africa and Namibian independence particularly held our attention this year. This meeting also made it possible for me to hold talks with the heads of state present in Vittel. With my African colleagues, we discussed bilateral relations and problems on the African and international scenes. I also had very fruitful discussions with President Mitterrand. These talks enabled us to review our bilateral relations and to discuss prospects for developing our cooperation. In this regard, we outlined the best ways and means to strenghten our cooperation. It is in this context that the grand Mauritania-France joint commission is expected to convene in the coming months. Finally, I take this opportunity to express my gratitude to His Excellency President Mitterrand, and through him to the French people and government, for the warm welcome given to my delegation and myself in Vittel and in Paris.

MOROCCO

Al-'ALAM on Abdelghani's 'Deceptive' Remarks

LD091433 Rabat MAP in Arabic 0900 GMT 09 Oct 83

[Text] Rabat, *Al-'Alam*, mouthpiece of the Moroccan Independence Party, describes statements by Algerian Prime Minister Mohamed Abdelghani to the Kuwaiti press as "deceptive and a return to vituperation and deception." The paper, in an editorial entitled "Provocative Statements," said that the Algerian prime minister "in his talk to the Kuwaiti press deliberately blurred the facts when he talked about the struggle of the people in the west of our country without explaining the facts and without saying what the Kuwaiti and all other Arab peoples know, that it is the Moroccan people who struggled in the Sahara and all other Moroccan territories to liberate the country; evict the colonialists and unify the national soil." The paper says that what the Algerian prime minister said of this that "the war continued until 1975 till it became a kind of horsetrading, as if it is some good to be sold and that the Spaniards sold the Sahara to the others so that they don't get involved in a war," is nothing but nonsense.

Al-'Alam adds that the Algerian side is the one who considered the Sahara as goods to be sold, but the Moroccan people were fighting for their land, and they fought for tens of years.

The paper says that when the Moroccan people marched in the November 1975 Green March to destroy the borders drawn up by the colonialists that they agreed to negotiate, the Algerian delegation, presided over by the Algerian prime minister himself, was bidding against Morocco in Madrid and was trying to tempt the Spanish politicians with the advantages of reaching an understanding with Algeria instead of Morocco. The paper stresses that that step failed because the Spaniards realistically followed the right way and applied the Security Council's call concerning directing negotiations between Morocco and Spain to end the occupation of the Sahara. The paper adds that the Algerian prime minister continued his distortion of the facts when he claimed, in front of Kuwaiti public opinion, that the Sahara problem stops the fulfillment of the Arab Maghreb idea, while the whole world knows that it stopped years before,because Algeria's policy of control obstructed coordination efforts in the Arab Maghreb and stopped work on this for undefendable selfish motives.

Al-'Alam states that these provocative statements are the public inauguration of an Algerian scheme based on defeating the chain of a political solution that was agreed in Nairobi in 1981 and which was expected to lead to a referendum to be held on 31 December this year at the latest.

It explains that the defeat of the African follow-up committee, which was commissioned to implement the Nairobi resolutions concerning the Sahara, was aimed at keeping the Sahara file open and at justifying the Algerian expansionist and aggressive policies against Morocco. After the paper explains that the Algerian politicians "are afraid of the referendum's result; are working to obstruct it and are putting more obstacles in the way of the political solution which appeared after Nairobi," it affirms that the Moroccan people "sincerely want to end the Sahara problem in order to build honorable fraternal relations with the Algerian people and to facilitate the joint march to build Arab Maghreb unity."

It says that the Moroccan people "accuse the Algerian leaders of deliberately planning to defeat this fraternal march, and of having never abandoned their expansionist ambitions, which are made clear by their policy concerning the so-called Sahara issue. It is a policy which is aimed at the continuation of tension in order to exhaust Morocco and to prepare for the establishment of a Greater Algeria at the expense of the other sides."

SUDAN

Numayri Sends Message to Korea's Chon

JN101155 Khartoum SUNA in English 1115 GMT 10 Oct 83

[Text] Seoul, 10 Oct (SUNA) — People's Assembly Speaker and the leader of the Sudanese delegation in the International Parliamentary Union 12 'Ala' ad-Din as-Sayyid last Thursday conveyed a verbal message from president to the Korean President Chon Tu-hwan dealing with the bilateral relations. During the meeting Chon had expressed his appreciation to the role which President Numayri had played in Arab World, Africa, and the Middle East. He praised the Sudanese role in the solution of Arab and African problems through negotiations. Chon expressed his concern over the economic developments which Sudan had witnessed. He also expressed the backing of his country to the comprehensive development in Sudan and welcomed an invitation to visit Sudan next winter. Following their meeting the two sides announced the formation of the Sudanese-Korean Friendship Society.

Reportage on Visit of Egyptian Official

'Ali Arrives With Message

JN101144 Khartoum SUNA in English 1130 GMT 10 Oct 83

[Text] Khartoum, 10 Oct (SUNA) — Egyptian Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali has arrived here today on a short visit to Sudan. During this visit he is expected to deliver a message from the Egyptian President Muhammad Husni Mubarak to President Numayri dealing with the outcome of Mubarak's recent visit to Europe and the United States.

Numayri Receives 'Ali

JN101555 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1455 GMT 10 Oct 83

[Text] Khartoum, 10 Oct (SUNA) — President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri received here today Egyptian Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali, who conveyed a verbal message to President Numayri from Egyptian President Husni Mubarak. After the meeting, the Egyptian minister told reporters that the message deals with the region's situation and the outcome of President Mubarak's visit to Europe, the United States, and the United Nations. 'Ali also said that the exchange of views with President Numayri on issues of common interest is

a sign of good and strong relations between the brothers in the Nile valley. He added that during the meeting they reviewed important issues concerning integration, and some projects that the political leaders in both Sudan and Egypt are thinking of in order to promote integration. He also said that he had conveyed President Husni Mubarak's congratulations to President Numayri on the republic's national and integration day.

On the U.S. and Egyptian stands toward the Lebanese problem, Hasan 'Ali said that efforts are underway by the United States, Egypt, and many countries in the region to end the differences and disputes in Lebanon. National reconciliation in Lebanon is everyone's objective in order to facilitate the departure of the foreign forces from Lebanon, starting with the Israeli forces, and in order to avert the threat of partitioning which is rejected by all the parties. On the question of the return of the Egyptian ambassador to Tel Aviv, Hasan 'Ali said: As Egypt has stated in the past, Israel must move out of southern Lebanon. We explained this in Washington and on every occasion.

On the impact that the application of Islamic law in Sudan will have on the process of integration between the two countries under the canopy of the one political grouping, Kamal Hasan 'Ali said that integration continues between the two fraternal countries, that it did not start from a void, that it began many years ago, and that the relationship between the two peoples is deeply rooted in history. Therefore, the question of integration has nothing to do with the political system which exists here and there or with the political groupings in the two countries. With respect to the application of Islamic law, we all know that the Egyptian Constitution stipulates that Islamic law is the primary source of legislation in Egypt. The Egyptian penal code and the marital status law are governed by Islamic law which also applies to the provisions on inheritance, and commercial transactions. As we also know, the Egyptian people and the Sudanese people are deeply influenced by Islamic law and its application. The relationship between the individual and God in Egypt and Sudan is a strong and satisfactory relationship. We ask almighty God to guide us on the road to enhancing the importance of our religion and the status of our two countries.

'Ali Comments After Meeting

NC101719 Cairo MENA in English 1600 GMT 10 Oct 83

[Text] Khartoum, Oct 10 (MENA) — President Ja'far Numayri received today Egyptian Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali, who arrived here this afternoon on lightning few hours visit. The Egyptian foreign minister said that he conveyed to Numayri a verbal message from Egyptian President Husni Mubarak on the situation in the area and the outcome of Mubarak's recent visit to Europe, the United States and the United Nations. Hasan 'Ali added that he exchanged with the Sudanese president viewpoints on subjects of interest to both countries. Hasan 'Ali also said that he reviewed with President Numayri joint Egyptian-Sudanese projects with the aim of pushing forward the wheel of integration between the two countries. In reply to a query on the restoration of Arab solidarity, Hasan 'Ali said that Arab solidarity is needed today and tomorrow more than at any other time as the area is exposed to consecutive setbacks due to the absence of Arab solidarity and strategy.

The Egyptian foreign minister further said at the press conference held on the occasion of his visit to Khartoum, that the restoration of Arab solidarity is a very important political demand and is a request by the masses too.

He added that Egypt welcomes the restoration of solidarity at any time on bilateral or pan-Arab level, leaving this to the circumstances of the Arab countries. Asked about those responsible for the differences within the Palestine Liberation Organisation, Hasan 'Ali said that "we are not in a position to make charges", adding that the PLO has its international position and that its weakness would undermine the Palestinian cause. He further said that this was reflected on the stance of many world ocuntries in the international conference on Palestine that was held by the United Nations in Geneva. Some countries attended the conference as observers while others did not attend at all. He said that to weaken the organization was not in the interest of the Palestinian cause and called on the Arab countries to pay full attention to this if they cared for the Palestinian cause. Asked about the role of Europe in the Middle East peace process, Hasan 'Ali said that Europe should urge the different parties to move towards a settlement.

The Egyptian minister warned that leaving the matters as they are in Lebanon would lead to the country's partition, a matter totally rejected by Egypt and could not be accepted by any Arab country or the whole world. Hasan 'Ali further reiterated Egypt's condition for the return of its ambassador to Israel, saying that there must be an Israeli move regarding a timetable for Israeli withdrawal from south Lebanon. Replying to a query on the difference in the political systems and laws in Egypt and Sudan and its impact on integration between the two countries, he said that the integration process is constant between them and that it started since long years. [as received] He said that relations between the two countries have their deep roots in history and that the subject of integration surmounts all political systems adopted by Egypt or the Sudan. Following the press conference, Hasan 'Ali left Khartoum for Egypt.

'Ali Makes Statement, Leaves

JN101912 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1740 GMT 10 Oct 83

[Text] Khartoum, 10 Oct (SUNA) — Egyptian Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali left here this afternoon after a short visit to Sudan during which he conveyed a verbal message to President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri from President Husani Mubarak dealing with the outcome of President Mubarak's talks in Europe and the United States and his contacts with the nonaligned countries. On arrival at Khartoum airport, Kamal Hasan 'Ali announced Egypt's welcome to the restoration of Arab solidarity and said that his country will also welcome the reestablishment of relations with the Arab states on both the bilateral and collective levels, pointing out that Egypt will leave this issue to the circumstances of the Arab states separately.

Kamal Hasan 'Ali also said that Arab solidarity is needed now more than ever because the region is being exposed to successive setbacks as a result of the absence of Arab solidarity, strategy, and a unified Arab concept as well as an Arab dynamic to

implement the Arab vision, which was crystalized by the recent Fes summit.

Regarding President Mubarak's meeting with some Jewish leaders during his recent visit to Washington, Kamal Hasan 'Ali said: There is a full understanding of the need for all the concerned parties in Israel and the Arab states to move toward peace. He added that Egypt, which had adopted the strategy of peace, continues to move in this direction. Concerning the Middle East situation, Kamal Hasan 'Ali also said that Israel's occupation of southern Lebanon has created a new situation that has distracted attention from the original cause, and that the Arab differences represented by the new discord in the PLO and the inability of Arabs to reach a dynamic solution to the Arab cause have also led to the present stalemate in the region. He added:

This is how the Jewish leaders, the United States, and Western Europe understand the situation.

Regarding the European role in resolving the Middle East problem, Kamal Hasan 'Ali said that this role, as announced by President Husani Mubarak during his meeting with FRG Chancellor Helmut Kohl, exists, and that the Vienna and Luxembourg statements represent the European view on the solution to that cause. He added that Europe's concept does not conflict with the Arab position. Europe supports Palestinain self-determination and Israel's right to exist. He also said that there are the Reagan and Fes initiatives and there should be a solution to the Lebanese problem because leaving matters as they are will lead to the partition of Lebanon. He added that Egypt, the Arab states, and the whole world will not allow such a partition. Concerning the continuation of the Gulf war, Kamal Hasan 'Ali expressed his regret about the failure of all the mediations to end the Iraqi-Iranian war, pointing out that President Mubarak had called during his speech at the United Nation for an end to that war and for the acceptance of all the mediation efforts. Asked about Syria's plot to liquidate Yasir 'Arafat and the PLO, Kamal Hasan 'Ali said that the PLO has a place in the international arena and that any attempt by any state to control the organization's political line will weaken it and the Palestine question. He added: This was reflected in the positions of many countries when they refrained from attending the Geneva conference on the Palestine question. Kamal Hasan 'Ali arrived in Khartoum this morning on a short visit to Sudan.

Libyan Opposition Front Issues Statement

JN102055 Khartoum SUNA in English 1750 GMT 10 Oct 83

[Text] Khartoum, Oct 10 (SUNA) — The Libyan opposition National Salvation Front issued a statement today denouncing Libyan ruler Col. Al-Qadhdhafi's (great artificial river) project which he described (the greatest achievement to date). The front warned the Arab oil exporting countries whom Al-Qadhdhafi invited to finance the project against providing him with funds because that would amount to a crime against the Libyan and Arab peoples. According to the front's statement, the proposed project is the erection of underground water dams in the southeast of Libya. It said studies conducted on the water dam have so far failed to provide a blueprint on the project, and stressed that the project was motivated by political bankruptcy. There is no proof that any of the Maghreb or African countries will benefit from the venture as Al-Qadhdhafi has claimed, the statement went on.

The statement emphasised that Al-Qadhdhafi's request for funds to finance the project is invalid in view of the fact that Libyan oil revenues from oil totals 150 billion dollars since he took over 14 years ago. He has misused this money by accumulating arms for his military adventures despite his claims of having conceived the idea of the project the day he seized power. Assisting Al-Qadhdhafi with the project will indirectly provide him with funds to promote his plots and sabotage plans in the African Continent.

TUNISIA

Soviet Official Discusses Dam Project

LD112127 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 11 Oct 83

[Excerpts] This afternoon Public Works Minister Mohamed Sayah had talks with the Deputy Chairman of the Soviet Committee for Foreign Economic Relations Vladimir Mordvinov. The minister stressed President Bourguiba's intention to promote cooperation with the Soviet Union, explaining that the Jumin dam is the fruit of cooperation between the two countries. For his part, Mr Mordvinov expressed his country's determination to consolidate Soviet-Tunisian cooperation, pointing out that the Jumin dam would be followed by other irrigation projects which will be built with Soviet aid. It is noteworthy that Chairman of the Soviet State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations Mr Ryabov is due in Tunis tomorrow to attend the inauguration ceremony of the dam.

Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs Mahmoud Mestiri this afternoon received Mr Mordvinov and discussed with him bilateral relations and means of consolidating them. It has been learned in this respect that the Soviet side expressed the Soviet Union's desire to consolidate cooperation with Tunisia through participating in public works projects and also by (?increasing) trade exchange [word indistinct] and in particular the purchase of chemicals. Following the Soviet-Tunisian negotiations which began in Tunis yesterday, an agreement was reached today stipulating that the USSR will grant Tunisia a loan of nearly 17 million Tunisian dinars on terms beneficial to both sides to finance the irrigation complex at (Al-Jara') and also three small dams on the (Wadi Sfil), (Wadi (name indistinct)) and (Wadi al-Malih).

WESTERN SAHARA

Ministry Claims Moroccan Aircraft Shot Down

LD101538 Algiers APS in Arabic 1400 GMT 10 Oct 83

[Text] Hausa, 10 Oct (APS) — An SDAR Information Ministry statement, published today, said a Moroccan Mirage-1 aircraft was shot down and its pilot killed by the Saharan People's Liberation Army antiaircraft force. The statement explained that the aircraft was downed during a raid by the Moroccan Air Force on a Saharan People's Liberation Army base in the liberated territories.

DJIBOUTI

French General Holds Talks With Defense Officials

EA110545 Djibouti Domestic Service in Somali 1645 GMT 10 Oct 83

[Text] The defense minister of the Republic of Djibouti, Habib Mohamed Loita, this morning received in his office the chairman of the French Military Cooperation Committee, General (Slove), who is currently visiting the Republic of Djibouti. The French ambassador to the Republic of Djibouti, Pierre Garreau; the military attache of the French Embassy in Djibouti; the director of the military and technical aid office in Paris; and other senior officials from the Defense Ministry of the Republic of Djibouti were also present. The French general has also paid a courtesy call on the acting commander of the Djibouti Armed Forces, Lieutenant Colonel Hassan. The French officer is in the Republic of Djibouti on a 4-day official visit, which began yesterday. During his stay he will hold talks with senior Djibouti officials, particularly with military officers, with whom he will discuss the training and equipment needs of the Djibouti Armed Forces.

KENYA

President Moi Congratulated by SFRY's Spiljak

EA110538 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 10 Oct 83

[Text] Messages of congratulations to His Excellency President Daniel arap Moi on his reelection as president of Kenya continue to be received from world leaders. The latest message has come from President Mika Spiljak of Yugoslavia. In his message to President Moi, the Yugoslav leader extended on behalf of the Yugoslav people, heartfelt congratulations and best wishes in the discharge of important responsibilities. President Spiljak hoped that the two countries would continue to cooperate and strengthen the already existing (?traditional) friendship in the interest of both peoples through the policy of nonalignment.

Foreign Minister Departs for UN 10 October

EA102023 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 10 Oct 83

[Text] The minister for foreign affairs, Mr Elijah Mwangale, has said that the people of east Africa must be allowed to travel easily without having to be restricted since the region has always had a political osmosis. Saying that the political and economic future of east Africa was bright, the minister observed that the basis of any country's foreign policy was its stable and balanced leadership as it is evident in Kenya. He added that Kenya's stability is exemplified by the peaceful elections in the country that have just ended. Mr Mwangale was addressing a press conference at the Jomo Kenyatta International Airport before his departure this morning for New York, leading the Kenya delegation to the UN General Assembly. The minister noted that Kenya will remain a focal point not only from the African influence point of view but also in decisionmaking, due to the able leadership of President Moi and by virtue of having a stable government.

SOMALIA

President Outlines Talks in France, Italy, Egypt

EA120055 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1700 GMT 11 Oct 83

[Excerpt] The president of the Somali Democratic Republic [SDR], Challe Mohamed Siad Barre, returned to Somalia today after visiting France, Italy, and Egypt. Talking to Radio Mogadishu and SONNA reporters, the president first greeted the Somali people, calling on them to intensify their struggle for progress and unity. He also greeted the people on the forthcoming 14th anniversary of the October [revolution]. He also wished them progress and prosperity throughout the year.

Of his visit to France, Challe Siad said he attended the Franco-African summit in which lengthy discussions were held on strengthening relations in economic and social fields. Challe Siad, president of the SDR, said other issues raised during the talks were current world problems and how to counter them. He added that the leaders who attended the summit held various meetings in which they discussed ways of developing their [word indistinct] countries. Of his visits to Italy and Egypt and his talks in these countries, Challe Siad said they were conducted in a very friendly atmosphere and touched on developing areas of interest to Somalia and the situation [words indistinct].

Of the Horn of Africa, the president said the crux of the problem in the Horn is between Abyssinia and the peoples under its colonial yoke, and the only solution is for Abyssinia to hold (?concrete) talks with these peoples. Challe Siad said that if the SDR were called upon to have a hand in solving this problem, it would be ready to do so, as it had previously pledged, but Abyssinia's withdrawal from the Somali territories it occupies is a prerequisite for such participation [words indistinct].

Interviewed on Italy Visit

AU101549 Rome ANSA in English 1540 GMT 10 Oct 83

[Text] [ANSA) Rome, October 10 — In an interview appearing in today's *Il Messaggero*, Somali President Mohamed Siad Barre said he saw no way out of the present conflict in Ogaden. The Ethiopians do not seem to want peace. On the contrary, they seem to have territorial conquest in mind and behind them looms the Soviet Union, he told the Rome daily. The Somali president, who left Rome Sunday after two days of talks with Premier Bettino Craxi and other government leaders, and who was received by head of state Sandro Pertini, said that while it was true that the tensions in the Horn of Africa and in Chad were tied to internal problems, nevertheless the superpowers are now playing a role in these crises which were growing worse. Siad Barre also discussed relations between Italy and Somalia and certain aspects of Somalia's internal political situation.

Asked if he had come to Italy to seek military aid, Siad Barre noted that the Ethiopians do not manufacture weapons but obtain them elsewhere, from the Soviet Union. "We need arms to defend ourselves and we also do not manufacture them. Perhaps, in this Italy can help us directly or indirectly through its Western

allies", he replied. The Somali leader said it must not be forgotten that he is not speaking of a strictly internal African problem. The Soviet Union conditions the policies of 17 African nations, and even though the Russians were ousted from Somalia and Egypt, they still have a foot in many parts of the African Continent, he said.

Siad Barre then went on to discuss the important role that the Organization of Africa Unity could still play even though its impotence has been demonstrated too often in the past. He saw the chief reason for this inefficiency on the part of the OAU as deriving from external influences, "because conflicts are encouraged by extra-African nations". He said that this had to stop and that Europe must realize that "to halt Soviet penetration it is necessary to walk at the side of African friends".

The Somali leader refuted claims by his opponents that political leaders arrested a year ago by his regime and still awaiting trial had been subjected to torture. The arrested ministers are being well treated, he said. "Somalia is a democratic country, the most democratic country in Africa and perhaps in Asia", he went on. "We have no reason to justify our actions to opponents who live abroad," he concluded.

Further Coverage of Visit

For Rome media coverage of the visit by Somalian President Mohamed Siad Barre to Italy, including his meetings with Prime Minister Bettino Craxi, see the Italy & the Vatican section of the 12 October Western Europe *Daily Report* and subsequent issues.

TANZANIA

Nyerere, Kenyan Minister Cited on Relations

EA1 12338 Dar es Salaam in English to East Africa 1600 GMT 11 Oct 83

[Text] The new Kenyan foreign affairs minister, Mr Elijah Mwangale, says his country wants closer relations with Tanzania, which have been strained for the past 6 years following the breakup of the East African Community. Mr Mwangale told a news conference that Kenya and Tanzania, who together with Uganda formed the community, were closely linked, and said every step should be taken to improve economic and political links between the two countries. President Nyerere has said that an accord on sharing the community's assets and liabilities was now near. Mr Mwangale, appointed to the Foreign Ministry after Kenya's general elections last month, was speaking before leaving for New York where he will take part in the General Assembly of the UN.

Sudan Joint Commission To Seek Stronger Ties

EA120035 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 1300 GMT 11 Oct 83

[Text] Dar es Salaam — Sudan has promised to strengthen its relations with Tanzania, particularly in the fields of irrigation, education, and natural resources. Speaking to journalists shortly after his arrival at the Dar es Salaam International Airport for the fourth meeting of the Tanzania-Sudan Joint Commission, Minister of State in the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation Saghyun al-Zayn said he hoped the two countries would sign a bilateral trade agreement. Al-Zayn, who is leading a seven-man delegation, said the commission will look for ways of strengthening relations between the two countries. The Tanzania-Sudan Joint Commission meeting opens in Dar es Salaam tomorrow, and Tanzania will be represented by officials from the Ministries of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Tourism, National Education, Trade, Livestock Development, and Water and Energy.

UGANDA

Obote Addresses Nation on Independence Anniversary

EA101208 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 9 Oct 83

[Excerpt] President Obote has invited former Presidents Yusufu Lule, Godfrey Binaisa, [words indistinct], and other Ugandans living in exile to return home. In an address to the nation on the occasion of the 21st anniversary of independence, Dr Obote said: I pledge that if they have any [words indistinct] I will do everything possible to ensure that (?when) they return to Uganda they will not be deterred from (?addressing) the people. The president reaffirmed the government's firm commitment to ensuring [words indistinct] reconciliation and to (?call on) all Ugandans [words indistinct] of the seventies. He said since 1981 the government had made great strides toward achieving this goal. This is evident, Dr Obote added, by the fact that the former (?soldiers) of the regime of terror have been freed and only a small number whose cases are still under investigation remain under detention.

Describing the UPC [Ugandan People's Congress] government as a government of compassion the president pointed out that before the elections the UPC had proposed that there should be a national government after the elections. But this offer, he said, was rejected by all other parties even after the elections. However, the government has so far formulated and implemented a broad and moderate national policy which has enabled the National Assembly to function, ensured freedom of the press, worship, [words indistinct] and general enjoyment of fundamental human rights.

The president underscored the importance of agreeing (?on the organs of the state) and the law to be followed in the administration of the country. He attributed the UNLF [Uganda National Liberation Front] governments' successive failures to lack of realization of these two ideas. The president also emphasized the need to find constitutional methods provided by the laws of Uganda in resolving election disputes. Anyone who suggests any different approach, whether through the gun or going to Addis Ababa will (?create) more and more problems and promoting [words indistinct] government by means other than the ballot [words indistinct] of the parliament.

Turning to the plight of the displaced people in the districts of Luwero, Mpigi, and Mubende, Dr Obote assured the nation that

the government is now engaged in an all out effort to give assistance to all the displaced persons in the three districts. The president expressed regret to note that people in the three districts were suffering because of a few people who want to rule Uganda [words indistinct].

Dr Obote dismissed allegations that the Tanzanian people's defense forces came to Uganda for purposes of colonizing the country. He wondered how Mr Lule and Mr Binaisa, in complete disregard of the glorious tribute they used to pay to Tanzania's sacrifices for the liberation of Uganda now go around accusing President Nyerere and the Tanzanian forces of colonizing Uganda. Dr Obote extended a hand of friendship to all nations of the world and reaffirmed Uganda's support for all the people struggling to attain independence for their countries. He underlined Uganda's total [words indistinct] racial discrimination in whatever form. Dr Obote regretted the fact that the international press had used the military coup and (?caricature) of its leader to run down all African endeavors for international recognition and independence.

Dr Obote reiterated his call to Ugandans to build a united, stable, and prosperous country at peace with neighbors and the rest of the world. He emphasized that the only way to correct the distorted image of Uganda abroad is by increasing production in a stable and secure environment. Dr Obote reaffirmed that today's most important pillar of Uganda's recovery is the realization that nobody else but Uganda owes Ugandans a living. Friendly governments and international agencies, he said, can only come to our assistance [words indistinct] in a stable and secure environment.

Election Date Set for Eight Constituencies

EA112337 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 11 Oct 83

[Text] The president has issued writs for byelections in eight constituencies. He has also appointed nomination day and polling day in all the eight constituencies. The nomination day is Monday, 31 October, and polling day is Wednesday, 16 November 1983. The constituencies affected are Bushenyi north, Kabarole central, Kabarole northwest, Kasese north, Mbarara northwest, Mubende southeast, Mukono east, and Tororo southeast.

CHAD

Habre Interviewed on Vittel Summit, Developments

PM121050 Paris Le Monde in French 7 Oct 83 pp 1,4

[Interview with President Hissein Habre by Francoise Chipaux and Jean-Claude Pomonti in Paris — date not given]

[Text] Question: What conclusions have you drawn from the Vittel summit?

Answer: We have the feeling that Chad's cause has been heeded. Important points emerged. Indeed, almost all the heads of state and delegation leaders fully emphasized the need to respect Chad's territorial integrity, which presupposes the withdrawal of the Libyan invasion forces. They also stressed the need for national harmony and Chad's unity, which must be safeguarded.

Chadians must make the vital effort to set aside their quarrels, try to achieve reconciliation and, together, establish harmony and peace. Many heads of state are prepared to support the Chadian Government's efforts to bring all Chadian oppositionists, without exception, back to the country.

Question: What impression did you gain from your meeting with Mr Mitterrand?

Answer: We are in full agreement to do everything possible to restore Chad's rights and find peace. President Mitterrand has been fully informed of the way in which the situation is developing. Our views on the question coincide to a great extent.

Question: How do you envisage opening a dialogue with the opposition?

Answer: That is no easy problem. In this phase, the important thing is that the Chadian Government, Africa, and France have the will to ensure that dialogue is not only established but succeeds.

Nonetheless, there are unknown elements. First, the Chadian oppositionists themselves are not entirely free to act and make decisions as they wish. Second, there is the Libyan factor which greatly influences the oppositionists living in Libya. Thus we must have no illusions: The questions will not be easily resolved.

Question: Have you had contacts with oppositionists during your visit to Paris?

Answer: We have always opened the doors wide to Chadians. We have taken initiatives in the past to try to meet with them. That being so, the Chadian Government is fully prepared to meet with any son of Chad who is prepared to come and see us.

Question: For instance, have Mr Kamougue, Acheikh ibn Oumar,and Mr Lamana (footnote) (Colonel Kamougue, a prominent southerner, is vice president of the Transitional National Union Government [GUNT], of which Goukouni Oueddei is president and whose seat is officially in Bardai (Tibesti), the rebels' capital. Acheikh ibn Oumar is chairman of the Democratic Revolutionary Council and GUNT defense minister. Mr Lamana is an independent figure and was minister of the economy and finances under Tombalbaye and was chairman of Chad Cotton) asked to meet with you?

Answer: Not so far.

Question: Did you ask Mr Mitterrand to give you the means of recapturing for yourself the territory occupied by Libya?

Answer: Our country has been attacked, and our position is that Chad should have the means of defending itself. To that end we appealed to France, which has considerable forces in Chad. This is also true of Zaire. We think that this effort, although great, is not enough bearing in mind that there is an even greater military potential on the other side and which is growing daily.

Question: Do Paris and Ndjamena now analyze the situation in the same way, unlike before?

Answer: There is now a de facto partition in Chad; 500,000 square km of the territory are under Libyan occupation. On the other side there are the Chadian National Armed Forces and the French forces. Regarding a solution to the problems, there are undoubtedly approaches that are not entirely identical. Nonetheless, one factor that is extremely important is the firmness shown by the French president and his government. The French people are now beginning to understand the serious nature of the problem.

Question: What can France do in practical terms to help you regain your territorial integrity?

Answer: We agree with France that an attempt should be made to find a peaceful solution. I think that this is in everybody's interest. Neither France nor Chad stands to gain from the continuation of the status quo. If peaceful efforts do not rapidly succeed, then an answer may be given to your question. It is not enough to proclaim respect for Chad's territorial integrity. It is necessary to assume it. We cannot be content with resolutions. We need resources and real guarantees.

Question: Is Mr Mitterrand really as aware as you are of the risks involved in the status quo?

Answer: Undoubtedly. On this point we have the same fears, and our analyses coincide.

Question: After Vittel, how do you see negotiations starting?

Answer: We are still at the exploratory stage. Heads of state are going to make efforts which, in view of their influence, could produce some results. However, none of that is likely to give us illusions. We know the Tripoli colonel's ambitions and objectives and, on this point, we do not always share the analyses of some heads of state on Libya's attitude. Nonetheless, we hope that those heads of state will be able to achieve progress. At least they may be convinced by the rightness of our position.

"Very Difficult" Dialogue With Tripoli

Question: Is there really something to be negotiated?

Answer: There are two ways of solving a problem like the Chadian problem: force of arms or dialogue. At present everybody is agreed on attempting the peaceful way. But, be it by force of arms or by dialogue, the aim is to secure the withdrawal of the Libyan forces from Chad, to ensure respect for its territorial integrity and, beyond that, for the principle of the inviolability of borders which is included in the OAU and UN Charters.

Question: Do you really think that dialogue with Libya is possible in view of your past experiences?

Answer: It is very difficult. We have no illusions. But the important thing is for others not to have any either.

Question: In what position do you intend to open dialogue with your opponents?

Answer: If there is dialogue, it will undoubtedly be between the Chadian Government and oppositionists. On this point there is no misunderstanding; things are clear. Moreover, almost all the heads of state gathered in Vittel have the same approach as we have.

Question: Does Mr Mitterrand share that viewpoint?

Answer: Entirely.

Question: Do you think that, in addition to the military aid which you are receiving, additional aid for rebuilding Chad would enable you to tackle security problems more effectively, especially in the south?

Question: Yes. Our enemy Al-Qadhdhafi knows our weaknesses and, in general, those of the African countries. He is taking advantage of that. If Chad had adequate resources, many of our problems would be solved. Al-Qadhdhafi is trying to destabilize the south of the country by introducing elements trained in Libya.

Question: Does the deterioration in the situation in the south worry you in the long term?

Answer: At present the situation is not worrying, even if there are minor incidents here and there. But when fire breaks out somewhere it has to be extinguished. That is what we are doing.

Question: Do you intend to implement your plan to visit that region, which you have not visited since your return to Ndjamena in June 1982?

Answer: I hope to do so very soon.

Government Denies Amnesty International Report
AB111610 Paris AFP in English 1452 GMT 11 Oct 83

[Text] Ndjamena, Oct 11 (AFP) — The Chadian Government today categorically denied a report published by Amnesty International yesterday according to which government troops had been killing civilians in areas far from Chadian war zones. Information Minister Soumaila Mahamat said that the international human rights body had been "misled by people with evil intentions." He added that the publication of such information was a "manoeuvre which hides realities in northern Chad."

Most of Amnesty's criticism was directed against government torture and killing of civilians in southern Chad after it seized power in June last year, although the report also said that former President Goukouni Oueddei whose troops are based in northern Chad, had killed prisoners. Mr. Soumaila accused Libya, which backs Mr. Goukouni, of carrying out a "genocide" of the Chadian people in the Libyan-occupied Aozou Strip in northern Chad. The minister said that the Ndjamena government would not be unfavourable to an on-the-spot investigation by Amnesty.

Bardai Hits Cheysson Remarks on French Role
AB112150 (Clandestine) Bardai Chadian National Radio in French 1800 GMT 11 Oct 83

[Text] Comrade president of the Transitional National Union Government [GUNT], Goukouni Oueddei, has just granted an interview to the AFP representative in Tripoli. In reply to the proposal for a dialogue in Ndjamena made by the bloody Ndjamena administration under French-Zairian occupation, the comrade head of state stated that he is prepared to go to this town to meet Hissein Habre on condition that the French troops let him pass with the forces of the National Liberation Army.

According to the comrade president of the GUNT, the refusal by Hissein Habre to negotiate seriously is explained by the presence of French soldiers. We can remain in Chad for 10 years, he noted, and the French troops will finally fight us. [sentence as heard] Commenting on the French-African summit of Vittel, Comrade President Goukouni Oueddei criticized this meeting for interfering in OAU affairs and for having tried to legitimize Hissein Habre.

This having been said, are things getting too much for the French Government concerning the Chadian internal conflict, which it clumsily got itself involved in? In fact, not a day passes without some French personality or other making a statement on the Chadian affair. One is almost tempted to affirm that some members of the Mitterrand government are these days much more occupied with Chadian problems than their own internal problems for which — God only knows — one wonders if they are [word indistinct] for the Mitterrand power. At forums' of the United Nations or the French National Assembly, at the French-African summit at Vittel, in visits of French statesmen outside the country, and in talks with the French press, the leaders of

so-called socialist France definitely spare no opportunity to speak of our country, Chad. After Pierre Mauroy — who, we expect, will discuss once again, and once more with the press, the Chadian issue in Algiers, where he is preparing the forthcoming visit to France of Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid — it is now the turn of Claude Cheysson to take over from him.

Speaking at the Press Club of the RTL [Radio Tele-Luxembourg], the French foreign minister stated that by intervening in Chad, France was able to avoid the superpowers getting involved in this local conflict. Speaking his mind, Claude Cheysson observed that U.S. eagerness to give France a helping hand in Chad was unwise and that his government had asked and obtained from the Americans that they should leave their boat [as heard] and go back home. Still according to the French foreign minister, France's military action also prevented, and I quote, the other superpower from being involved in the Libyan invasion, unquote. What a feat, as all this was done without a single gunshot!

Good talk, Mr Claude Cheysson, but let us see in facts, what all these empty words are worth. Let us admit that [word indistinct] socialist France protector of the Third World came to Chad in order to prevent our country from falling into one ideological camp or the other. But where do you place your country, on one hand, in relation to the East and to the West — that is the capitalist and socialist blocs — and on the other hand, and as a consequence, in relation to the conservative and progressive African countries? Is the so-called socialist France a neutral and nonaligned power, you seem to ask? If so, how can one now understand its presence within NATO — rival of the Warsaw Pact — whose gang leader is Washington. France intervened in Chad in order to dismiss the two nonsuited superpowers. But then, what are the French troops doing at the side of the Zairian paratroopers trained by Israel and whose deployment in Chad is financed by the United States? Socialist France is between Washington and Moscow over the Chadian conflict, Mr Cheysson seemed to say. Then, how does it support and offer its hand to the rebel Ndjamena dictator whose contract with the American Administration earned him so many millions of dollars, so much made-in-the-USA military equipment as well as all sorts of mecenaries?

France is acting alone in the Chadian affair, if we interpret the mind of its foreign minister. But what then is the meaning of the series of secret French-American meetings — launched since Cancum — on the Chadian issue? Contrary to what the boss of the Quai d'Orsay believes he is saying, France has not adopted a neutral posture in Chad, neither in relation to the Chadians nor to their (?objective) friends, be they Africans or extra-Africans. In reality, it has chosen to support and defend the Chadian camp of dictatorship, terrorism, genocide of the Chadian people, in short, of Chadian reaction, because of the simple fact that the leader of the antinational forces has declared without beating about the bush that he was defending the West's interests. That is all. And if one wants to follow French logic to the end, it does not matter if Hissein Habre terrorizes or orders all Chadian patriots to be murdered. The main thing is to consolidate his position so that he looks after Western interests in Chad, and by so doing, in Africa.

As for saying that France asked the Americans to leave the French boat, one wonders in fact if this boat could not be Chad. Is this very confused language not that of recolonization? What right can France — which was the former colonial power — claim to play the role of protector of Chad. Concerning French action to dissuade the other giant of the planet on the so-called Libyan invasion of Chad, this makes one smile when one knows that the Jamahariyah — an African and neighboring country of Chad, unlike France which is an extra-African country — does not belong to any of the existing blocs, whatever the closeness of the ties it has with one capital of the world or the other. If Paris can render a service to Chadians in particular and to Africans in general, it should allow them to settle their problems by themselves. They are big enough to do it alone. Africa for Africans — this must be understood once and for all. Does the French Socialist government think that by philanthropy, it is helping the Chadian people who are victims of successive wars? Then it must begin to (?dissassociate) itself from the objective causes of this tragedy, that is, the arch enemies of the martyred people of Chad. Because as long as the Elysee supports the bloody traitor of Ndjamena, it will find itself — not on the side of the Chadian patriotic masses — but [words indistinct] with all possible prejudices on French-Chadian relations.

GUINEA

Sekou Toure Returns From French-African Summit

AB070905 Conakry Domestic Service in French 0645 GMT 7 Oct 83

[Excerpt] President Ahmed Sekou Toure, the supreme leader of the revolution, returned to Conakry yesterday afternoon after attending the 10th French-African summit held in Vittel, France, on 3 and 4 October.

Sekou Toure Sends Message to Kountche on Coup

AB091350 Paris AFP in French 0738 GMT 8 Oct 83

[Text] Dakar, 8 Oct (AFP) — Guinean President Ahmed Sekou Toure has expressed his feeling of brotherhood and solidarity to Niger President Seyni Kountche in a message to the Niger leader on Friday in the wake of the abortive coup attempt which took place in Niamey late Wednesday night. In his message broadcast by Radio Conakry monitored at Dakar, Sekou Toure wrote in substance: "We send you our feelings of brotherhood and solidarity in the face of the odious, treacherous act carried out by those who, in the pay of the enemies of Africa in general, and of Niger in particular, have attempted to put an end to the vigorous efforts of national revival which you have courageously launched in Niger." He further stated that the authors of the coup attempt failed lamentably in their imposture, adding in conclusion: "May this failure convince their fellows of the futility of coups hatched against leaders who enjoy the affection of their peoples."

IVORY COAST

Habre Interviewed During Abidjan Stopover

AB071036 Abidjan Domestic Service in French 0745 GMT 7 Oct 83

[Text] Chadian President Hissein Habre early this morning made a technical stopover at Port Bouet Airport on his way to Ndjamena from Paris. The Chadian leader, who was received at the VIP lounge, held a 30-minute discussion with Auguste Denis, acting for the head of state. Present at the meeting were Ministers Camille Aliali and Jean Konan Banny, members of the Executive Committee of the Democratic Party of the Ivory Coast, and the French ambassador to the Ivory Coast. Before his departure for Ndjamena at 0630, President Habre replied to questions from our reporter (Folabre Kadior).

[Begin recording] [(Kadio)] Mr President, you participated in the 10th conference of heads of state of Africa and France, during which your country was at the center of discussions. One could not expect miracles, but can one say that by the end of the conference your counterparts had a better understanding of the Chadian issue? Can one say that [words indistinct] moved a step further and in what way?

[Habre] I participated in the 10th conference of heads of state of France and Africa, which took place in Vittel in a warm and cordial atmosphere. This conference, as you know, was presided over this year by French President Francois Mitterrand with much competence. The Chadian problem was discussed at this conference, and I would even say that most of the time was devoted to this subject. That is, the heads of state of Africa and France duly accorded the Chadian problem the importance that it deserved. I can say that the heads of state perfectly understood and thoroughly examined this serious problem. They all strongly agreed on the need to respect Chad's territorial integrity which implies the withdrawal of the Libyan invasion forces from Chad, and to search for a rapid solution. Naturally, one could not expect that everything would end in Vittel, but undeniably in searching for a solution,to use President Mitterrand's expression, we made progress.

[(Kadio)] And under this policy of making friendly overtures in the process of finding a solution, are you going to call on all the Chadian factions or only the Transitional National Union Government as Mr Kamougue desires?

[Habre] Our desire has been and remains that we should try and achieve national reconcilation and consolidate national harmony with all sons of Chad without distinction, without exemption. Therefore we have offered our hands, and the doors are open to all sons of Chad. [end recording]

Many members of the government were at the airport this morning to welcome the Chadian president, who is traveling aboard a special Caravelle plane provided by the French Government.

Military Exercises With French Forces Reported

AB100955 Paris AFP in English 0940 GMT 10 Oct 83

[Text] Abidjan, Oct 10 (AFP) — Joint manoeuvers are taking place this week involving Ivory Coast forces and an armoured car squadron of French Marines based at Abidjan. The exercises in the east of the country near the Ghanaian border are designed to test the Army's abilities in wide areas of dense forest. Local people have been urged by radio broadcasts not to panic, and a reliable source in Abidjan said the manoeuvers were routine.

LIBERIA

Doe Expresses 'Shock' at Attack on S. Koreans

AB112035 Monrovia Domestic Service in English 1900 GMT 11 Oct 83

[Text] The Liberian leader, Commander in Chief Dr Samuel Kanyon Doe, has expressed shock and indignation at the assassination attempt on the life of the South Korean president, Chon Tu-hwan, in Rangoon, Burma, in which 13 Koreans, including 4 Cabinet ministers, were killed. In a telegram message to the Korean leader, Dr Doe expressed joy for the miraculous act of God which spared the president's life. The message also expressed deepest sympathy and sincere condolences for those who lost their lives in the service of their country. Chairman Doe prayed that the Almighty God would guide and comfort President Chon and the Korean nation during this period of national

mourning. The Liberian also expressed the hope that those responsible for such diabolical acts would be exposed and brought to justice. Dr Doe extended best wishes to President Chon for his personal wellbeing and for the Korean people, greater unity, peace, and prosperity.

MALI

President Traore Returns From Vittel Summit

AB101735 Bamako Domestic Service in French 1500 GMT 10 Oct 83

[Text] The president of the republic returned from France yesterday afternoon. General Moussa Traore participated in the 10th French-African heads of state summit 3-4 October at Vittel. This Vittel summit, which mainly examined the Chad problem, was unable to reach a common agreement at the end, so it called on the parties to the conflict to observe a cease-fire and negotiate for peace. Otherwise, this 10th summit made it possible for the various African leaders to examine bilateral and multilateral problems.

NIGERIA

Libyan Official Proposes Chad Peace Plan

AB112030 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 11 Oct 83

[Text] President Shehu Shagari has reiterated that violence would not give a solution to the Chadian conflict. He maintained that what is necessary was the working together of all the factions to bring peace to Chad. The president added that efforts to bring the warring factions to a negotiating table was that of African leaders, adding that Nigeria was prepared to help but not at any price. President Shagari stated this today while receiving a special envoy of the Libyan leader, 'Abd al-'Ati al-'Ubaydi, who is in Lagos to brief the president on his country's concern and remedies for embattled Chad. The envoy proposed a five-point program which included a separation of forces, the presence of a (?neutral) force made up of OAU member countries, and an interim government as a panacea for peace to prevail in Chad. Other measures are negotiations between all the factions and an election to choose the form of government. It will be recalled that Nigeria succeeded in bringing Chadian leaders together in Lagos to sign the Lagos accord which broke up later.

Shagari Receives Message From Abdou Diouf

AB080740 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 8 Oct 83

[Text] President Shehu Shagari yesterday at the State House in Lagos received a special message from his Senegalese counterpart, President Abdou Diouf. The message, which dealt with issues of international interest to both countries, was delivered by that country's minister of youth and sports, Mr Francois Bob, in the company of the ambassador of Senegal to Nigeria, Mr Saloum Kande.

SENEGAL

Habre Stops in Dakar, Discusses Vittel Summit

AB071020 Dakar Domestic Service in French 0700 GMT 7 Oct 83

[Text] Chadian President Hissein Habre made a stopover in Dakar last night on his way from Vittel, where he attended the 10th French-African summit. He was met on arrival by Minister of Armed Forces Medoune Fall. The Chadian head of state talked to the press about the principal topics discussed by the Paris [as heard] conference, that is to say the Chadian issue.

[Begin recording] [Habre] Yes, in fact, the Chadian issue was discussed at length during the French-African summit in Vittel. I would even say that it was the topic that dominated the deliberations of the summit. I can say that the heads of state of France and Africa, conscious of the seriousness of the Chadian problem, almost unanimously arrived at a consensus aimed at preserving the territorial integrity of Chad. That is, they have reaffirmed the need to preserve existing borders, preserve the independence and sovereignty of Chad, and do everything possible to enable Chad to regain peace, stability, and unity, and finally turn to its development. Obviously, as for the ways and means of achieving these results expected by everyone, they constitute another problem. At any rate, everyone is ready to work toward this goal in the days to come.

[Unidentified reporter] Mr President, will you enter into negotiations with the other Chadian sides — those belonging to the former transitional National Union Government of Chad?

[Habre] There are a lot of Chadian parties outside. As for us, the Chadian Government, we have always said that Chad's door is open to all Chadians abroad and we appealed to them in the past and we are appealing to them again today and will always continue to appeal to them in this way, because we think we must use all the means possible to make Chadians come together. To this effect, the Chadian Government will do everything possible to contribute [words indistinct] to the realization of national unity. [end recording]

UPPER VOLTA

Sankara Comments on Relations With France

AB091220 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT 8 Oct 83

[Text] As you know, Comrade Captain Thomas Sankara, chairman of the National Council of the Revolution and head of state, held a press conference Wednesday in Paris after the Vittel French-African summit which he attended personally. During this conference, extracts of which you have listened to, the comrade president talked about several things, including the Upper Voltan revolution, the situation in Chad, and the French-African summit. In the extract that we are presenting to you today, the head of state speaks of relations between Upper Volta and France. But before then, he explains why he agreed to participate in the Vittel summit.

[Begin recording] [Sankara] We have come here to participate in the conference at the invitation of the French Government, and we have no reason for not coming. If we had not come, I would not be talking to you now. Besides, it would have been discourteous to refuse the invitation of a country with which we have relations — and this gives me the opportunity to answer Lacroix's question. If there was a problem, what you call a problem, we have not seen it. We are here as revolutionary Upper Voltans. We felt that we have to take our position and affirm our revolutionary responsibilities at any time and anywhere — in Paris as in Ouagadougou. And that is what we have done. We did not adopt any special behavior in Paris. What we did was dictated to us by our political option to restore dignity to the Upper Voltan people who have been advancing with bent spines.

The Upper Volta of 4 August 1983, if not Upper Volta in general, is particular about its independence and dignity, and you will understand on this point that our country has had a very docile image — a docility which very often denotes submission and baseness. And it is all these situations that we are fighting against and condemning. Well, you were asking me if relations between France and Upper Volta are better now. I think that relations between France and Upper Volta have been very good. Today, Upper Volta presents itself in a new way. It expresses itself in a new way — directly, frankly, and probably vigorously, I don't know, but we are expressing the profound aspirations of our people — their wish, what they can support and what they cannot support — what they do not want. We therefore give the opportunity to all those who want to cooperate with us to do so clearly. There is no better way of helping a partner than desisting from making very embarassing statements against him and adopting ambiguous positions toward him. There is no better way than this. This is Upper Volta today.

Certainly, this question is not to be put to Upper Volta. It should be put to France. How can France handle today's Upper Volta? Can it, yes or no, work with today's Upper Volta? It is up to France to answer. At any rate, as for us, we want relations between the French people and the Upper Voltan people more than relations between the French Government and the Upper Voltan Government — this is a purely secondary aspect because believing in a very strong logic, [words indistinct]

[Unidentified reporter] [Words indistinct] when you met Francois Mitterrand, you said that you intended to review the cooperation agreement between France and Upper Volta. When will that take place?

[Sankara] Is that what he told you or did you eavesdrop?

[First unidentified reporter] (?What did you say then?)

[Sankara] What I have just said is what I told Francois Mitterrand. We did not talk of that.

[Second unidentified reporter] Thank you. I would like to ask a question. Mr President, how is the military cooperation between France and Upper Volta?

[Sankara] Well, it is as it was before. We continue to have our soldiers trained in France. The same relations still hold, but I would like to tell you that soon after 17 May, France supplied an important quantity of weapons to Upper Volta — an Upper Volta which was divided by the regime that we have toppled. Thus, on 4 August, we came to find a very solid military cooperation between France and Upper Volta. [end recording]

10 Oct Cabinet Meeting Orders 2-Year Plans

AB111810 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT 11 Oct 83

[Text] An extraordinary Cabinet meeting was held yesterday in Po to demonstrate the interest given to the orientation speech of the National Revolutionary Council, CNR, published on 2 October. Comrade minister of information and spokesman of the government reports on this meeting:

[Begin Recording] Comrade Captain Thomas Sankara, the leader of the Upper Voltan revolution, chairman of the CNR, and head of state, presided on 10 October 1983 from 0900 to 1700 at an extraordinary Cabinet meeting in the now historical town of Po, the chief town of Naouri Province, a symbol of the people's resistance against the reactionary and imperialist regime of the traitors Jean-Baptiste Ouedraogo and Some Yorian Gabriel, and an incandescent flame of our people's democratic revolution.

The CNR chairman gave the ministers directives on the concrete implementation of his political orientation speech of 2 October 1983, which he analysed again. In this direction, the ministers have been invited to draw up 2-year sectorial and ministerial programs to be executed year by year or by trimesters, specifying the goals and the means to achieve them.

The sectorial programs must aim at transforming every sector of Upper Voltan society by first of all relying on the strength and active support of the popular masses, which embrace the revolution with more enthusiam every day. In order to meet the expectations of the popular masses, which are determined to foster the revolution, to ensure the security of the people and the revolution, and to consolidate the current revolutionary movement by making the revolutionary spirit reign everywhere, Comrade Chairman Thomas Sankara has taken measures that will soon be announced to our people. [end recording]

Sankara Addresses Women of Ouagadougou

AB102110 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 0630 GMT 10 Oct 83

[Excerpts] The women of Ouagadougou yesterday showed their support for the National Council of the Revolution [CNR] through a march in support of the speech on its program of action delivered on 2 October 1983. The support march, which started at the Square of the Revolution, ended in front of the presidency. The comrade minister of social welfare, who received the women, stressed in a speech that the day was an historic one, adding that it was the first time in the history of the country that irrespective of age, region, or faith, women have come out in such great numbers to show their support for an ideal — a revolutionary ideal. Comrade Chairman Thomas Sankara in turn told the

women what the revolution expects now of the Upper Voltan women who are finally liberated.

[Begin Sankara recording] Good evening comrades. [applause] Long Live Upper Voltan revolutionary woman! [applause] Comrades, I will not be long in my speech tonight because first of all it is already too late, but also because we have not as yet been able to conquer the reactionary forces in the country, and so reactionary husbands are expecting you to come home and cook for them. [long applause]

Comrades, it must be said right away that the Upper Voltan woman is a genuinely revolutionary woman. [applause] She was able to show this during the colonial period when the women organized themselves to fight the colonialists. They also proved it after our independence, and quite recently during the various demonstrations against the antipeople and undemocratic regime led by Jean-Baptiste Ouedraogo and Sommet Yoriant. It should also be said that if the 4 August revolution was able to be launched successfully, it was thanks to and especially because of the Upper Voltan women. It was thanks to the women who were able to demonstrate, were able to face repression, and also were able to give their militant support. When the city of Ouagadougou was combed by gendarmes and policemen, the women dared to write to denounce the Jean-Baptiste Ouedraogo regime and give their support to progressive forces. To all these women, we say thank you. We thank them in the name of the revolution, we thank them on behalf of all those who today can talk freely, thanks to their work. We thank all our revolutionary sisters who did not wait for 4 August 1983 to demonstrate their support. We thank all the revolutionaries of Upper Volta.

I would also like to say that the Upper Voltan woman has to liberate herself. I want to draw your attention to the fact that the Upper Voltan woman is still under domination, and she is still seen as an instrument, an object, by the men of Upper Volta. This is not normal and should be first denounced by the women themselves. Many men and women think the revolution and the Committees for the Defense of the Revolution [CDR] are gatherings and groups where the women go to look for men and the men also join the CDR to look for wives. [applause]

The Upper Voltan woman is used in our society as an object for sale. For a woman to get the simple position of a secretary, how many men is she not forced to know before getting that position? [long applause] But this should come to an end and to end this, it is you, the women, who should fight it. You must therefore be able to define the women's role in the revolution. This is the most important thing now.

I must tell you that we expect three things from the Upper Voltan woman. First, she should defend the revolution because it is thanks to the revolution that you women have the right to speak and the right to defend your dignity and freedom. That is why the defense of the revolution begins with the fight against reactionaries and all counterevolutionaries. The Upper Voltan woman is capable of doing this better than her male counterpart. The Upper Volta woman will fight all counterrevolutionaries by exposing all plotters and all those who want to destabilize the regime. We trust the telephone operator and receptionist to point them out so that we can fight them. Wherever any woman should find herself, she should expose any plotters wherever she finds them.

Wherever any secretary should find herself, she should expose any attempts by some directors who are still in their posts to embezzle funds. It is the woman who types and therefore who knows all the machinations and maneuvers of her director. She should have the courage to denounce her director because the secretary is not her director's slave; she is merely an assistant, and that is all.

We are asking women to be ready to take up arms against the enemy in the defense of the revolution. The Upper Voltan woman should be able to handle arms; she should be able to confront the enemy when he comes to Upper Voltan territory. And when I talk of women in arms, I am not talking about the recruitment of women into the police and the Army in the manner that was previously planned, because that planned recruitment was based on sentiments and complaisance. Today we are talking about responsible women, women in arms to fight and not women who are forced to be submissive during the day and certainly during the night as well. [applause]

The consolidation of the revolution is the second task assigned to the Upper Voltan woman. She should first of all begin by transforming her household into a revolutionary home; and the transformation of the home into a revolutionary one begins by the conception of the home. Our sisters should get out of their minds that weddings should be an occasion to display riches. Our sisters should throw away the idea that the Upper Voltan woman is expensive merchandise which men are forced to buy at a very high price. All these have delayed and even spoiled several marriages that should have been happy ones. It is because of you, you the reactionary women, who have created the impression in the minds of men that they must first amass wealth to have a car, a villa, and land before getting married. [long applause] It is because of you women. It is the duty of the woman to demonstrate that this idea is outmoded. We are therefore in a revolutionary era. Every woman must make sure that her husband becomes a genuine revolutionary, that is to say, a husband who is responsible in his home — responsible for his wife and children, their education, theirhealth, their shelter, and their food. This means that the management of the household wealth should be the responsibility of the man and woman, and not the man alone. And you should insist that your husbands assist you in the management of the wealth of the home. The women should no longer be content with money for the market dished out to her by the man every morning. She should decide this with her husband. That is why in practical terms I am inviting all Upper Voltan women who are listening to me tonight to insist that their husband open a savings account, as a matter of obligation. You must force your husbands to do this, and the husband who refuses to do this should be fought by his wife. [applause] It is only in this way that we can make sure that the wealth of the household is not diverted to the bars and mistresses. [applause]

Comrades, what we expect to announce to you that we have already made contacts that will enable you to meet your sister revolutionaries in Angola, Mozambique, Cuba, Nicaragua, and Libya,as well as to be able to discuss with your Algerian sisters and exchange experiences. You will be able to learn something

from them and also tell them about the Upper Voltan revolution that you are conducting alongside your male counterparts. We trust you women, and we are sure that you will be able to fight the puppet women associations, the reactionary and bourgeois groups that of course had at their heads women of goodwill but who, for lack of good ideas, used all their time in admiring fashions or criticizing their neighbors. These associations did not offer any hope for the ordinary Upper Voltan people. They were simply reactionary associations to defend reactionary ideals to the detriment of the Upper Voltan people. You know these associations very well. You must dissociate yourselves from these associations and form new ones on a just, healthy, and revolutionary basis. We do not have to tell you what to do. You should be able to know what to do. Comrades, it is getting late, it is getting very late, and once again I say you will have to face the wrath of reactionary husbands. But tomorrow, it will be too late; you will no longer have reactionary husbands. [applause] Thank you comrades. Long live the Upper Voltan woman! Long live the revolution! Thank you. [end recording]

Trade Unions Warn Against 'Militarization'

AB1111150 Paris AFP in English 1134 GMT 11 Oct 83

[Text] Ouagadougou, Oct 11 (AFP) — Six strongly Marxist trade unions in Upper Volta have warned that the existence of "democratic organisations" and the fight for improved working conditions are still paramount, whatever government is in power. Only two months after a military coup brought in a radical government with a number of Marxists among its members, the unions called on workers and students to continue to raise their political consciousness so as not to be deceived about the real way to emancipation. They condemned coups d'etat which "tend to oppose radicalisation and the rise of the democratic and revolutionary [words indistinct] workers to mobilise and defend mass organisations" against attempts at "liquidation, takeovers, and militarisation."

The six unions represent workers in the sectors of public finance, teaching and research, geology, mining and oil, and health, as well as students. They are generally considered here to be the most militantly Marxist of Upper Volta's powerful trade unions, which have helped to bring down more than one government.

ANGOLA

Official Reports FAPLA Successes in 2 Provinces

MB120709 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 12 Oct 83

[Text] Comrade Kundi Paiama, chairman of the regional military council of the seventh region, pointed out recently that the UNITA counterrevolutionaries will soon be neutralized in Benguela and Cuanza Sul Provinces. In an interview given to PRENSA LATINA, the Cuban information agency, Comrade Kundi Paiama said that the UNITA gangsters are already feeling the effects of intense action by the glorious People's Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FAPLA] and People's Defense Organization [ODP] in that region, making it impossible for them to reorganize or regroup. It is worth noting that in Cuanza Sul Province, in addition to the induction of young men into the Armed Forces, the workers are being organized militarily through their integration into the ODP to improve the defense capacity of working centers and production units. In Benguela, FAPLA fighters recently received Comrade Lucio Lara, party Political Bureau member, who addressed them with words of encouragement. The official urged the young fighters to inflict heavy blows on the UNITA puppet gangsters in order to reestablish peace in Benguela Province.

LESOTHO

Trade Minister Addresses UN General Assembly

MB080719 Maseru Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 8 Oct 83

[Text] Lesotho said yesterday that South Africa regarded the United States policies as a license to ignore civilized standards of relations with neighboring countries. Addressing the General Assembly in New York, Lesotho Trade, Industry, and Tourism Minister Mr Mooki Molapo said that South Africa's policy of destabilization affected all the independent states in southern Africa. Africans had come to regard the main cause of this as the Reagan administration policy of constructive engagement, which tries to influence South Africa rather than isolate it. Mr Molapo said that while the United States has been well-meaning in adopting the policy, what is important to Africa was not the good intentions of Washington but how its good intentions would be taken advantage of by Pretoria. South Africa interpreted the United States policy as carte blanche, allowing it to militarily disregard internationally accepted civilized norms of relationships with the neighboring countries for the sacrosanctity of its strategic position and mineral wealth as supposedly seen by Washington. Mr Molapo said that Lesotho found attempts to establish linkages between independence for Namibia and the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola totally unacceptable. South Africa and the United States insist that a South African withdrawal from Namibia must be accompanied by the withdrawal of an estimated 55,000 Cuban troops from Angola. Mr Molapo said, "We condemn in the strongest possible terms these delaying tactics which can only result in the intensification of the armed struggle." He said that no party in the conflict should see the survival and security of Angola as a bargaining chip in an attempt to stall Namibia's independence. Mr Molapo stressed that Lesotho wanted a return to normal relations with South Africa but found unacceptable its demands for the return or expulsion of all South African refugees in Lesotho.

MOZAMBIQUE

Portuguese Media Interviews With Machel Reported

Aims of Visit, Cooperation

MB080600 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1800 GMT 6 Oct 83

["Exclusive" interview with President Samora Machel in Maputo by a Portuguese radio and television team; date not given — recorded]

[Excerpts] [Unidentified correspondent] Mr President, this is the first official visit of the Mozambique president to Portugal. Why is it taking place now, what has prevented it from taking place before, and what has made it possible?

[Machel] First, it was necessary for Mozambique to be a sovereign and independent state. We believe that relations between Portugal and Mozambique are of a new type. They are privileged relations. Let us know how to exploit them. There is an enthusiasm at the popular and state levels, and I am sure at the government level too. We have always had a desire for direct, humane, warm, and respectful contacts with Portugal. Our first courageous gesture was to see that Portugal was the first Western country to present its credentials. There were Western countries which had formed a number of support groups which were against the colonial war and fascism and which supported the struggle for Mozambique. However, they were not the first to present their credentials. Portugal was the first Western country and NATO member to present its credentials after the proclamation of independence. Second, the first high-level embassy with a high-ranging cadre — the deputy minister of foreign affairs, member of the Central Committee, deputy of the People's Assembly, and guerrilla of the first hour — was opened, and we appointed an ambassador. We did all this to explore and find out what unites us while pushing aside everything that divided us. However, there have been misunderstandings — I would say, animosities — on both sides. There have been emotions, nostalgia, remembrances by individuals, rather than states. Therefore, we are going to Portugal in reply to the friendly and state visit made by the Portuguese head of state. We are going to Portugal in reply to the visit made by Portuguese Prime Minister Dr Pinto Francisco Balsemao to Mozambique. It is also in reply to various high-level visits that ministers of the two countries have been making. The visit is also due to the presence of Portuguese expatriates in Mozambique. Now we are going to search for what identifies us, that is, the development of the two countries, the total development of the potential of the two countries, their resources. Portugal has an advanced technology, although people say it is an underdeveloped and backward country in Europe. However, Portugal has that inextinguishable oil, that is, the brains, engineers, intellectuals.

[Correspondent] Cooperation on a basis of mutual advantages and reciprocity of interests is a dominant aspect of President Samora Machel's thought, which is also welcomed in Portugal. My question is: What proposals will you take with you for a great cooperation project that could result from this visit?

[Machel] By cooperating with Portugal in the agricultural field alone, we could produce corn, rice, wheat, soya, beans, cotton, coffee, sisal, tea, and liqueurs from cashews, oranges, tangerines, grapefruit, and pineapple. We can also produce flowers, which are beautiful and the future of mankind and represent happiness. We also have the forest sector, the most precious woods. For all this we have to build roads, dams, and dikes so that we are not dependent on rain. We will have to make use of the enormous rivers which cut this territory of Mozambique. We also have fauna, fishing, metallurgy, and mining. We must build aluminium plants. We must produce the gas that is available. In other words, we must develop the natural resources of Mozambique and Portugal so that wealth can flow to Portugal and to Mozambique. However, it must be achieved on a basis of reciprocity of benefits and mutual advantages. We regard our resources as part of the wealth, benefit, and well-being of humanity. We can produce beef. We can supply the world, if we know how to unite our efforts, minds, and interests, and the interests of our people. There is a wide range of things. The Portuguese are welcome in Mozambique. They can bring their know-how so that we can start an enormous development which will establish eternal cooperation, rather than a shopkeeper relationship. We also have a tourist industry which must be developed. The hotel industry is welcome.

Portugal is welcome in all these sectors. For this reason, we shall discuss all these fields. There will be no objections on our part to cooperating with Portugal in any field that Portugal would be interested in cooperating with us. We would also be interested on the basis of reciprocity and mutual benefits.

[Correspondent] Within this framework, Mr President, would Mozambique favor state to state cooperation or cooperation with Portuguese private enterprises?

[Machel] Our philosophy for economic, social, and cultural development was well-defined by the fourth Frelimo congress. First, we have state enterprises — joint ventures — involving states and governments. Second, the cooperative sector was also defined. We can establish relations with agricultural, or any type of cooperatives in Portugal. We can cooperate in the fields of fisheries, hotel industry, tourism, and so on. Third, the private sector was defined. By private sector we mean any private enterprise is welcome in Mozambique. Fourth, even farmers and family producers are welcome here in Mozambique. Accordingly, there are four well-defined and important sectors. Therefore, it all depends on Portugal.

[Correspondent] After Mozambique's independence, South Africa said that it felt threatened by a Marxist neighbor, and this explains some of the actions such as the recent Matola raid. Mr President, does the East-West conflict apply in this southern African region?

[Machel] Thank you very much, thank you very much. It is the originality of democracy in Africa; it is the originality of equality among men; the respect and love for children, women, and men; it is the admiration we have for mankind; it is our love for liberty, independence, development; it is our love for peace, progress, well-being; it is our love and efforts to eliminate misery, hunger, and discrimination that makes South Africa hate us. The East-West conflict does not exist here. There is only democracy and apartheid. There is only oppression and liberty, equality and discrimination. This is all that exists here. It does not come from the East. It is the independence, the components of our independence, it is the true nature of what is equality among men, the true independence which makes South Africa hate us. This is the problem which exists between us. It has nothing to do with East or West. Each one of us represents the culture of our people. Here, we represent the culture of the Mozambique people, the thinking of the Mozambique people, while they represent the thinking of apartheid, nazism, fascism, oppression, and colonialism. This is what is in conflict in southern Africa. True independence is to have the right to choose one's destiny. This is the true meaning of independence: for one to choose what he wants to be [words indistinct] to copy other models, to want to be like others, and abandon one's image, personality, dignity, and culture, that is not independence. To build socialism: Socialism is synonymous with peace, development; it is synonymous with all having the right to go to school, to have hospital and maternity care, land to farm, housing, clothing, and the like. This is what is in conflict here with South Africa. As a matter of fact, we are not in conflict. We hate, we condemn apartheid. They in turn hate democracy in Mozambique.

[Correspondent] And there is no solution in sight between Mozambique and ... [Machel interrupts]

[Machel] That is the role of the West because South Africa speaks for the West. South Africa represents Western civilization. It all depends on the West to convince and tell South Africa that this is not Western civilization. The [word indistinct] civilization is that of apartheid. Now, the role of the West is to convince South Africa that this is not its civilization. This has to be done in practice and not in words.

[Correspondent] Still on South Africa, Mr President, there is still a movement of Mozambique workers to work in South African mines. What is the significance of this situation in the overall context of relations between your two countries?

[Machel] That is what we inherited, that is what we inherited. Look here, the relations between South Africa and Mozambique go back centuries. Every Mozambican has mining in his blood. My great grandfathers worked in diamond mines. My grandfathers, parents, brothers, cousins, and above all, people who live in the three provinces of southern Mozambique, Gaza, Inhambane, and Maputo, obtained their entire culture from South Africa. That is why there is a great British influence because South Africa was British colony. What this means is that these people obtained their first contact with scientific and technical development in South Africa, and this continues to be the case now. Still, we do not possess the infrastructure to use our manpower now working in South African mines, which is enriching apartheid.

[Correspondent] Mr President, people know of your repeated statements defending the concept of national sovereignty with a strong role. Meanwhile, it is known that situations of economic and financial dependence can, on given occasions, endanger the ideal of sovereignty. How has Mozambique been able to defend this ideal of sovereignty despite the existence of grave economic and financial crises — hence, the state of dependence in which it finds itself at this moment?

[Machel] It is man who makes money. It is not money that makes money. It is not money that makes a state. When Portugal came into existence in 1143, what was it? What was Portugal? Even compared to other European countries, Portugal, with 800 years of existence, what is it compared to the rest of Europe — with countries like the FRG, France, England? What is it? What is there today in Portugal? Did Portugal lose independence because of its underdevelopment? Did Portugal lose its sovereignty? Did it lose its culture, its identity? Did the Portuguese people disappear?

[Correspondent] Regarding sovereignty, there are, as you know, those who say that Mozambique is very close to the Soviet Union and that in certain issues... [Machel interrupts]

[Machel] And the other countries are on the side of whom? If Mozambique is on the side of the Soviet Union, on which side is Portugal? Who are these people? Do our relations with Portugal worry the world, for one? Do you think that Portugal can be transformed into a neocolonialist power? Is this what Portugal wants? I am sure this is not what is wants. What there exists between the Soviet Union and Mozambique is equality and mutual respect. What exists is the admiration that we have for the USSR, as it has always taken correct positions in supporting us in the struggle for our national liberation, and today it supports us in our economic development. we are not compromising our independence for anybody. We do not compromise our independence, and accordingly, I repeat: We have relations on the basis of equality regardless of the economic system and industrial development of other countries. These relations are on the basis of state to state, people to people. We preserve our sovereignty. This is what we do.

Relations, Cabora Bassa Issue

LD110400 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 2330 GMT 10 Oct 83

[Excerpts] At about 2100 hours President Samora Machel and Mrs Machel arrived at the president of the republic's official residence in Belem Palace for a private supper with President and Mrs Eanes, who met them at the door. The opportunity for interviewing the Mozambique president was not to be missed and the brief dialogue and spontaneity that you will now appreciate:

[Correspondent] Mr President, you have spoken of the need to draw up an inventory of problems to be resolved. Which would you say are the most serious and pressing problems yet to be resolved?

[Machel] Problems affecting whom?

[Correspondent] Problems between Portugal and Mozambique.

[Machel, laughing] That is part and parcel of our history. You cannot draw up a list of problems in 3 or 4 days. It will take a permanent commission to set down all the relevant sectors: cultural, historic, scientific, everything.

[Correspondent] Military cooperation too?

[Machel] Everything. I have mentioned science. Military is science, is it not? Is it an art or a science? Before it became very developed it was an art; after developing it became military science.

[Correspondent] A final question concerning a serious problem in the relations between Portugal and Mozambique: the Cabora Bassa Dam. How are things at the moment?

[Machel] [Words indistinct] these things are going very well. The only problem is posed by South Africa's sending armed bandits to cut off the power lines — as if South Africa did not need the electricity. They do this in order to weaken,that is, to weaken Portugal's position, to weaken Mozambique's position concerning the repayments we owe for building Cabora Bassa, to prevent Cabora Bassa from producing the revenue for the repayments. There is no problem, there is no litigation between Portugal and Mozambique over Cabora Bassa. The trouble is with South Africa. If we would unite in such a way — using the science I was talking about, do you see — if we established a joint defense of our economies, then we would be able to sell the energy produced by Cabora Bassa, not only to South Africa but to other countries of the region as well. First and foremost it would benefit Mozambique itself and the investments made there by the Portuguese of good will, the Portuguese businessmen who want to work in Mozambique. Because we have plenty of power there.

Machel Urges Portuguese Investment, Cooperation

LD082322 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 8 Oct 83

[Excerpts] President Samora Machel of Mozambique today had met with Portuguese businessmen. Here is a report by Jose Augusto Matos and Emidio Rangel:

[Correspondent] Samora Machel today established with the Portuguese businessmen a frank and open dialogue that may prove decisive in bringing about the much sought cooperation between the Portuguese and Mozambicans. Machel's luncheon speech amounted to an important working document for all businessmen. It had the answers to many worries and dispelled many doubts. Afterward the Portuguese businessmen made clear their Machel's visit and would be seen as a historic landmark in the two countries' joint tackling of problems confronting the two peoples. First to speak, on behalf of the businessmen, was (Dr Manuel Teles). He conveyed the appreciation, gratitude, and commitment of the Portuguese entrepreneurs. Next it was Samora Machel's turn to make the most important speech of the visit so far. Explicit or read between the lines, it contains the answers to the wishes of the Portuguese businessmen and the hope of mutually beneficial cooperation:

[Begin Machel recording] We would like to convey to the Portuguese Industrial Association our appreciation for having made possible this meeting with dozens of representatives of Portuguese enterprises. We are certain that it will make possible an even closer rapprochement and a deeper mutual acquaintance. We extend to all of you our appreciation for having come to this meeting because your presence signifies the common wish to establish a platform for dialogue among peace-loving men who wish to further their peoples' well-being. Trade and economic relations between the People's Republic of Mozambique and the Portuguese Republic have significantly increased in recent years. But we all know that much still remains to be done. We are acquainted with the capacity and enterprising spirit of Portuguese firms. We also know that some enterprises have already initiated concrete cooperation schemes. Others have named the areas within which they propose to engage in joint activity with Mozambique companies.

In the area of economic, trade, technical, and scientific cooperation we believe conditions exist for widening our relationship to mutual advantage. We have often said in the past that you must dare in order to win. We do not just want projects aimed at immediate results, although these too are necessary and are an incentive to our development. We need joint projects aimed at the the present as well as the future, contemplating not only Mozambique but the entire region of southern Africa. In Mozambique we have the contradiction of being a country with huge potential wealth and at the same time being one of the world's poorest countries. We want to do away with this state of affairs, and Portugal can be a good partner. The poor become strong when they unite. We shall jointly benefit from joint endeavors. The vastness of our territory and its geographical shape give Mozambique excellent conditions for agricultural and industrial development and for the provision of services, transport, and communications to its entire hinterland. Portugal has the kind of intermediate technology that would be very useful to our stage of development. Our common tongue facilitates the training of work forces. We are both developing countries and are, therefore,on the same side in the struggle for improving living conditions, the struggle against underdevelopment.

Our state has already defined the priority areas. First, agriculture, particularly the production of cereals, corn, rice, wheat, soya, coffee, sugar, cashew nuts, cotton, wine — and perhaps you should start worrying a little, because Mozambique will not compete with Portuguese wine, it will always come first [laughter, applause] — tobacco, citrus fruits, and so on. Next comes animal husbandry. We plan to raise cattle, hogs, sheep, goats, and small species. We are still prospecting for and making the inventory of our mineral resources. Huge deposits of coal, precious and semi-precious stones, asbestos, marble, among others, have already been located. Our hydro potential is very substantial — one of Africa's largest — although in the last 4 years we have been facing a period of drought in the south of the country. In manufacturing and light industries, particularly footwear, oils and soaps, furniture and clothes, there are immense prospects for Portuguese enterprises. We have major industrial projects in the sectors of aluminum, coal, glass, and building materials in which Portuguese firms could also participate. In the area of services we believe Portuguese companies could expand their technical assistance to our enterprises in every area of our economic activity. We are studying with the Portuguese authorities the financial and institutional instruments that would make possible and facilitate such cooperation. For this reason we would like to welcome the presence at this meeting of the Portuguese head of state and of the head of the Portuguese Government as executor of the policy that furthers the interests of the Portuguese people. [applause]

The agreements established so far encourage further development of cooperation between Mozambique and Portuguese firms to mutual advantage. Many of the businessmen here today are acquainted with the capacity of the Mozambique work force, with their social and labor discipline. Many businesssmen work out their production plans bearing the Mozambique market in mind. This has been to the benefit of the Mozambique and Portuguese economies. We now have a broader market. We have in our part of the world nine countries seeking to develop their surface, underground, and maritime resources. Several world countries are already availing themselves of the opportunities presented by southern Africa. We know that there is a lot of hard work ahead. We believe that in the context of an international economic crisis we must find practical and realistic formulas enabling faster progress and the realization of projects. Portugal is in an excellent position to become the dynamizing factor in the relationships between the countries of southern Africa — Mozambique in particular and the Western countries. An exemplary form of cooperation is that afforded by multilateral cooperation of which we have had experience in the shape of the Nacala-Malawi railroad. We must continue technically, economically, and financially viable projects, combining technologies, equipment, and financing from several countries, creating conditions to encourage investment and make it easier. This is the course that we must pursue. In particular, we need to articulate the means available to Mozambique and Portugal with those provided by other countries. We must work fast and efficiently. For businessmen time is money. [sentence repeated in English] The institutions must adapt themselves to this imperative requirement.

As a result of contacts established during this visit and those that will follow, we hope it will be possible to move from expressions of intent to concrete actions such as will consolidate and expand our cooperation, our friendship, and solidarity. The participation of Portuguese enterprises in several Mozambique projects is effectively contributing toward the establishment of a climate of peace and stability in southern Africa. We must say it once more: You are welcome in Mozambique. Your commitment and determination have helped create the infrastructures of cooperation. Finally, we know that you have some overriding concerns such as our attitude to private investment. We spoke about this at length yesterday with his excellency the president of the Portuguese Republic and this morning, equally at length, with his excellency the Portuguese prime minister. And we told them that we are drawing up a code to regulate foreign investment in Mozambique. And in this connection your proposals and suggestions will be welcome. We have said that we are open to private investment. Our constitution safeguards foreign investment. The 8 years of experience of the People's Republic of Mozambique Government enables us to draw up a foreign investments code adequate to the specific requirements of the Mozambique economy. Our government is working on it. We also lack

specific legislation for mixed enterprises but we already have a positive experience in this area. We have several mixed enterprises formed with other countries operating successfully. We support the association of interests represented by mixed enterprises in the areas of agriculture, fisheries, forestry, and the various sector of industry. Projects are welcome provided that they prove viable and profitable, provided that there are profits for both sides. The People's Republic of Mozambique's wages, prices, and profits policy creates beneficial conditions for enterprises and for increasing investment, creating wealth and development.

We believe cooperation means benefits for all concerned. Investment must be paid for with the production it generates, through quid pro quos or other ways that may be found through the frank discussion and analysis of the projects submitted. Such are our principles.

We in Mozambique and you in Portugal are experiencing the serious effects of the world economic and financial crisis. We have a choice of two attitudes: Either we lower prices and wait for the crisis to destroy us, or else we act rapidly and decisively to create the machinery whereby we may join efforts and together create wealth and well-being. [end recording]

Further Coverage of Machel Visit to West Europe

For Maputo and Lisbon radio reports of the visit by Mozambique President Samora Machel to the Netherlands and Portugal, see the Benelux section, Netherlands subsection, and the Portugal section of the 12 October Western Europe *Daily Report* and subsequent issues.

Details of RSA Involvement in Sabotage Disclosed

MB111219 Maputo Domestic English to Southern Africa 1100 GMT 11 Oct 83

[Text] More details have emerged of the direct involvement of South African soldiers in the planning of sabotage and terrorist activities in rural areas of Mozambique. The details came in a report in the Maputo newspaper *Noticias* by a journalist who has just returned from a visit to a captured bandit base in the southern province of Inhambane.

The report describes an underground shelter at the base, where the bandit leaders held meetings with South African military specialists who had been dropped in the area by parachutes at night. Near the underground shelter several shacks were lined with green parachute material. The reporter also found empty food tins bearing labels indicating they had come from South Africa. The base, at a place called Tome, was stormed and occupied by the Mozambican Armed Forces 7 weeks ago.

Two Portuguese citizens, who escaped from the armed bandits after being held prisoner at the Tome base, also spoke recently of South African involvement. They said tons of weapons, ammunition, food, and uniforms were dropped at the base by South African aircraft.

Armed Forces Report 410 Killed in 3 Months

MB072019 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 7 Oct 83

[Text] In the past 3 months the Mozambique Armed Forces, FPLM, have killed 410 armed bandits and captured 155 others with weapons. This was revealed to the MOZAMBIQUE NEWS AGENCY [AIM] by a military source. The FPLM actions were carried out within the framework of an operation codenamed Operation 50th Anniversary, launched to mark the 50th birthday of President Machel on 29 September 1983. As of 25 September 1983 the Mozambique Armed Forces had killed 318 bandits and captured 102 others. These figures were announced on 29 September by the chief of the general staff of the FPLM, Lieutenant General Sebastiao Marcos Mabote.

AIM was informed that most of the FPLM actions were carried out in the last 30-40 days in the Provinces of Gaza, Inhambane, Manica, Sofala, Tete, and Zambezia. The military source contacted by AIM pointed out that in addition to the 91 [as heard] bandits killed since 25 September 53 have been captured. He said this is a sign that actions are continuing. The same source underlined that about 120 bandits had surrendered to the FPLM. The source stressed that an increasing number of armed bandits are laying down their arms and surrendering to Mozambique authorities. The source added that most of these elements turned themselves in with their weapons. AIM was also informed that in the last 3 months the FPLM captured 257 weapons, including 37 since 25 September. The weapons include AK's and (?RPG)'s, heavy machineguns, 60-mm and 82-mm mortars, and bazookas. AIM was informed that for the first time grenade launchers used by the bandits for the launching of chemical projectiles had been captured. One of these weapons was given to President Samora Machel on his 50th birthday. The military souce contacted by AIM did not give further details on this type of weapon.

During the 50th Anniversary Operations actions, the Mozambique Armed Forces recovered property which had been stolen from the rural population. The goods recovered include hundreds of head of cattle, goats, and pigs, as well as small domestic animals, such as chickens, and ducks. It is the common practice of the armed gangsters to pillage villages of all food, particularly in the most remote areas, where they are resupplied by South Africa.

Central Base Captured

MB111132 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 11 Oct 83

[Text] The Mozambique Armed Forces [FPLM] have attacked and occupied the armed bandits' central base in (Mambuile), Inhambane Province. This was revealed in today's edition of *Noticias*. Following the capture of (Mambuile) base, described as the biggest in the whole south of Save, our forces killed dozens of bandits and took dozens of others prisoner, while the remaining fled in disarray. At the base, the FPLM captured a large quantity of war materiel and recovered motorcycles, radios, and various other articles which had been stolen from the people by the armed bandits. According to the source, the (Mambuile) base, situated 7 km from the headquarters of Tome locality in Govuro district,

served as a warehouse for the storage and distribution of war weapons which were parachuted there by racist South African regime aircraft. The attack on (Mambuile) base followed a series of preparatory military maneuvers carried out by the FPLM beginning last June in the districts of Vilanculos, Mabote, and Massinga within the framework of the general offensive by the Inhambane Provincial Military Command against armed bandits in the whole province.

According to *Noticias*, the capture of the major base of (Mambuile) by our armed forces was preceded by the destruction of minor bases belonging to the armed bandits in the areas of (Buchane) and (Comquela), both in the district of Vilanculos.

Resistance Issues Warning to Foreign Enterprises
MB081132 (Clandestine) Voice of Mozambique National Resistance in Portuguese to Mozambique 0400 GMT 8 Oct 83

["Warning" from the Mozambique National Resistance Information Department to foreign enterprises and guest workers in Mozambique]

[Text] Foreign enterprises and guest workers have for a long time been assisting and helping the corrupt and criminal system of Samora Machel. As a result of the incompetence and poor training of the Frelimo state managers and cadres, the foreigners have been doing a lot for the economic installations. As such, they have also been helping the system and its war machine.

At the time of civil war facing Mozambique today, any aid and assistance to or cooperation with those who are in power against the will of the people, whether it is aid in the economic field or at the government level, is an act against our people, because such aid enables the current clique to remain in power and pursue acts of aggression against our hungry and defenseless people.

At this time of war between the people and the ill-disciplined communist soldiers, any aid from and work by guest workers and foreign enterprises in Mozambique only contribute toward strengthening the position of the exploiters and oppressors of the Mozambique people.

In waging the struggle against the corrupt and criminal Machel regime's system, our people are not only extending the fight to new areas but are also advancing qualitatively. As we attack the troops in the service of the Machel clique, and its Soviet masters, and the communist mercenary soldiers, we shall now immediately carry out large-scale attacks on any individual supporting Samora Machel economically.

The end of the struggle will come soon. Hunger, suffering, and oppression will end much sooner than many people care to think. We make it crystal clear that we shall take no responsibility for what will happen to foreign enterprises and guest workers in our operational area, which is constantly expanding. We, therefore, call on all enterprises and their respective guest workers to withdraw from the national territory immediately.

We now read the first list of enterprises which are now being warned that they may face our forces' actions. They are: Cabora Bassa Hydroelectric Company, Electricity Joint Stock Company, Liopel, Mozambique-Zimbabwe [name indistinct] Company, (Entresposto), Azevedo e Campos, SARL, (Quessec-lima), and Quimigal.

War and death to the enemies of the people. The struggle continues.

NAMIBIA

Nujoma, CPSU's Ponomarev Meet, Discuss Angola
EA112345 Addis Ababa Voice of Namibia in English to South-West Africa 1900 GMT 11 Oct 83

[SWAPO program]

[Text] Racist South Africa's aggressive policies against its neighbors have been condemned by the president of SWAPO, Comrade Sam Nujoma, and Comrade Boris Ponomarev, a candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the labor committee of the CPSU, in the discussions held between the two in Moscow yesterday. They demanded the instant withdrawal of racist South African troops from Angola.

Comrade Boris Ponomarev assured SWAPO, the sole legitimate representative of the Namibian people, of the unqualified solidarity of the Soviet Union. At a news conference Mr Sam Nujoma came out against efforts by the USA and racist South Africa to link the granting of independence to Namibia with the presence of Cuban internationalists in Angola.

SOUTH AFRICA

ANC Claims Responsibility for 10 Oct Explosions
EA112326 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 1300 GMT 11 Oct 83

[Text] Dar es Salaam: The South African liberation movement, ANC, today claimed responsibility for three bomb explosions yesterday which set fire to three gas tanks in a town in Trasvaal. The movement's chief representative in Tanzania, Ndugu Stanley Mabizela, said in an interview in Dar es Salaam that the bombs were laid by the movement's patriots who are in South Africa to mark the international day for solidarity with political detainees in South Africa today. He said that the action is aimed at putting pressure on the apartheid regime to release political detainees, who include Ndugu Nelson Mandela, from the jails of the oppressive regime.

In May this year the ANC was responsible for a bomb explosion at the apartheid regime's defense headquarters. The explosion killed 20 people and more than 200 others were injured. Commenting on the incident, ANC President Ndugu Oliver Tambo said that the bomb explosion was a continuation of the liberation struggle against the Boers.

SWAZILAND

Minister Warns Workers on 'Subversive Pamphlets'

MB100809 Mbabane The Times of Swaziland in English 10 Oct 83 p 16

[By Mashumi Twala]

[Text] There will be a full-scale investigation to identify civil servants who use government machines to print subversive pamphlets. Justice Minister, Dr Polycarp Dlamini, said the elders of the nation and government had decided to get tough on people who "do not seem to want abide by the laws and rules set for them."

He said: "Realising that the situation is getting out of hand it had been decided that these people must be made aware that they are governed and who is governing them."

Dr Dlamini was speaking at a farewell function for the outgoing Registrar General, Mr Edgar Khumalo, held in the ministry headquarters. "For instance we have been instructed to fully investigate typists and secretaries to find those who have been printing and distributing pamphlets insulting the elders of the nation," he said.

Dr Dlamini told the gathering of employees under the different departments, that as civil servants it was important for them to preserve and uplift the morals and ethics of civil service.

To do this, they should adhere strictly to the rules and regulations and particularly the Official Secrets Act. "If you fail to behave yourself as required there are many people outside waiting for your seat, the chances are limited for you," he said. He added that he had even noticed that some confidential documents were missing from his office. "I don't know who took them or what he intends to do with them. Mine will probably be to answer for it when the elders call me to explain," he said.

Dr Dlamini said civil servants who get involved in politics of the country are defying the Official Secrets Act. He said: "When we warn you against getting involved we do not seek to deprive you of your rights — like rights to assemble and the basic human right to speak out. But this must be within the requirements of the laws of the country.

"We cannot afford to have people walking around saying what they want and claiming that the country is independent. [sentence as published] Such people are bad elements and shall be taken care of and told that their independence goes only as far as their noses.

"If you want to become a politician you are very free to do so, but do not mix these things with your work. If you have such a desire, then simply tender your resignation to government and hope for election into parliament. You do not have to buy it for you will simply be elected if you have qualities." He continued: "The entire world is watching Swaziland closely to see where it is going."

Five Face Charges of Sedition Against Sozisa

MB111750 Mbabane Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 11 Oct 83

[Text] The magistrate's court in Mbabane, presided over by Magistrate Sipho Zwane, today granted bail of 200 emalangeni to Mrs Mary Khanya, who is facing a sedition charge against the authorized person, Prince Sozisa. Mrs Khanya is alleged to have reproduced and distributed leaflets containing unholy remarks about the authorized person and other high authorities in the Kingdom. Mrs Mary Khanya is senior inspector of science in schools, in the Ministry of Education. She was represented by Mr Flynn. Mrs Khanya was cautioned to abstain from interfering with potential crown witnesses while she is out on bail, and she was also ordered to surrender her passport to the police, to whom she will have to report twice a week. Meanwhile, four other accused are to appear before the magistrate tomorrow at 1100. The four accused are also facing sedition charges against authorized person, Prince Sozisa. The four accused are: Maria Sijabhile Shabalala, Inkhosikati LaMndzebele [wife of Prince Gabheni Dlamini, suspended minister of home affairs], Khuthele Dlamini, and Celiwe Dlamini.

ZAMBIA

Kaunda Greets GDR Leader on National Day

MB071419 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 7 Oct 83

[Text] President Kaunda today expressed appreciation for the effort the GDR has made to promote world peace, human rights, and the quality of life for its people. In a congratulatory message to his GDR counterpart, Eric Honecker, on that country's 34th national day, Dr Kaunda said the country's success in these fields has yielded increased respect for its people. The president said that Zambians cherished the excellent relations existing between the two countries and hoped they would grow from strength to strength for the mutual benefit of the two peoples.

Prime Minister Returns From IMF Meeting

MB071910 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 7 Oct 83

[Text] The prime minister, Nalumino Mundia, arrived back home this morning from Washington, where he attended the joint annual meetings of the IMF and the World Bank. Mr Mundia, who had a tight schedule, also met U.S. Vice President George Bush and held talks with American officials on the rescheduling of U.S. loans to Zambia. While in Washington, the prime minister, who is also minister of finance, announced the release of a 45 million kwacha IMF standby facility allocation to Zambia and disclosed that the second IMF allocation to Zambia, of 67 million kwacha, will be released at the end of November after the IMF had reviewed Zambia's program.

ZIMBABWE

5,000 Demonstrate Against British 'Interference'

MB120630 Harare Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 12 Oct 83

[Text] More than 5,000 people in Marandellas demonstrated against British interference in Zimbabwe's internal affairs yesterday. The demonstrators were showing support for Prime Minister Robert Mugabe on his stand against the Thatcher government. They marched from the [name indistinct] suburb to the center of the town, carrying placards denouncing the arm-twisting tactics of the British Government. This is the second massive demonstration against the British Government. Last month thousands of people brought traffic to a halt in Harare when they demonstrated.